

THE
COUNTY OF
SAGINAW
MICHIGAN.

1896.



SAGINAW COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



CITY HALL, SAGINAW.

THE
COUNTY OF SAGINAW
MICHIGAN.

Topography,
History,
Art Folio.

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SAGINAW, MICH.
1896.

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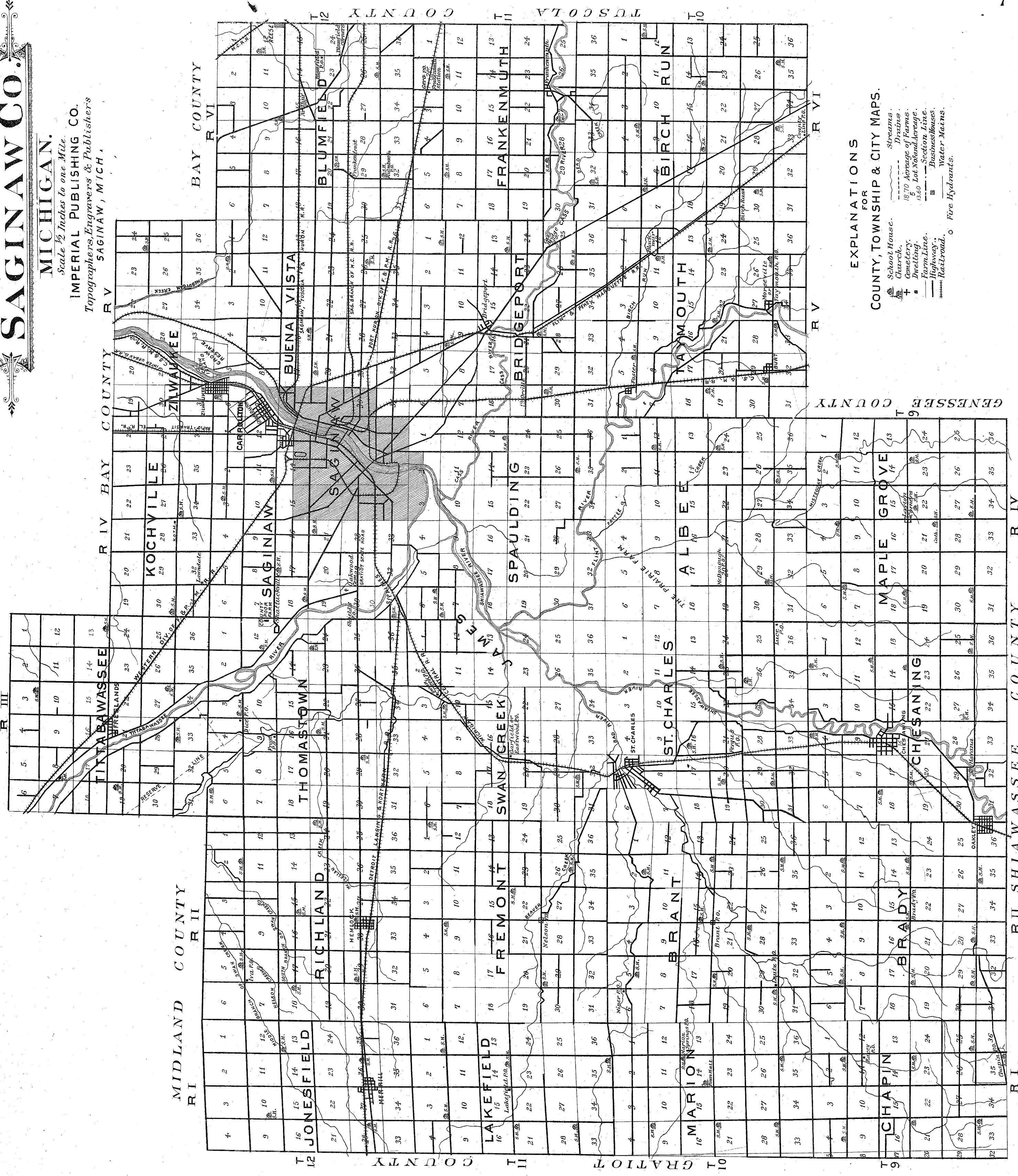
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Scale 1/2 Inches to one Mile.
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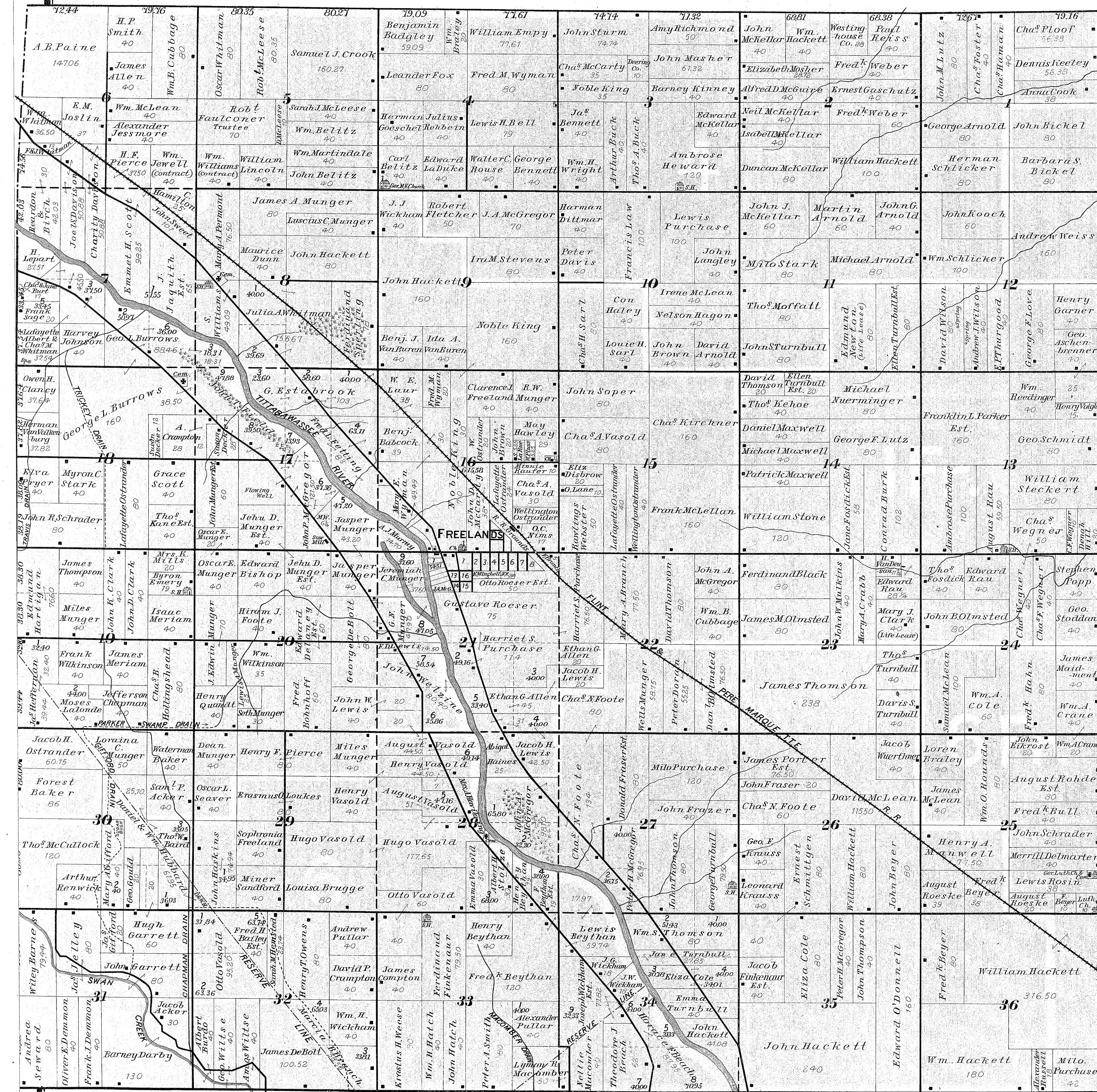


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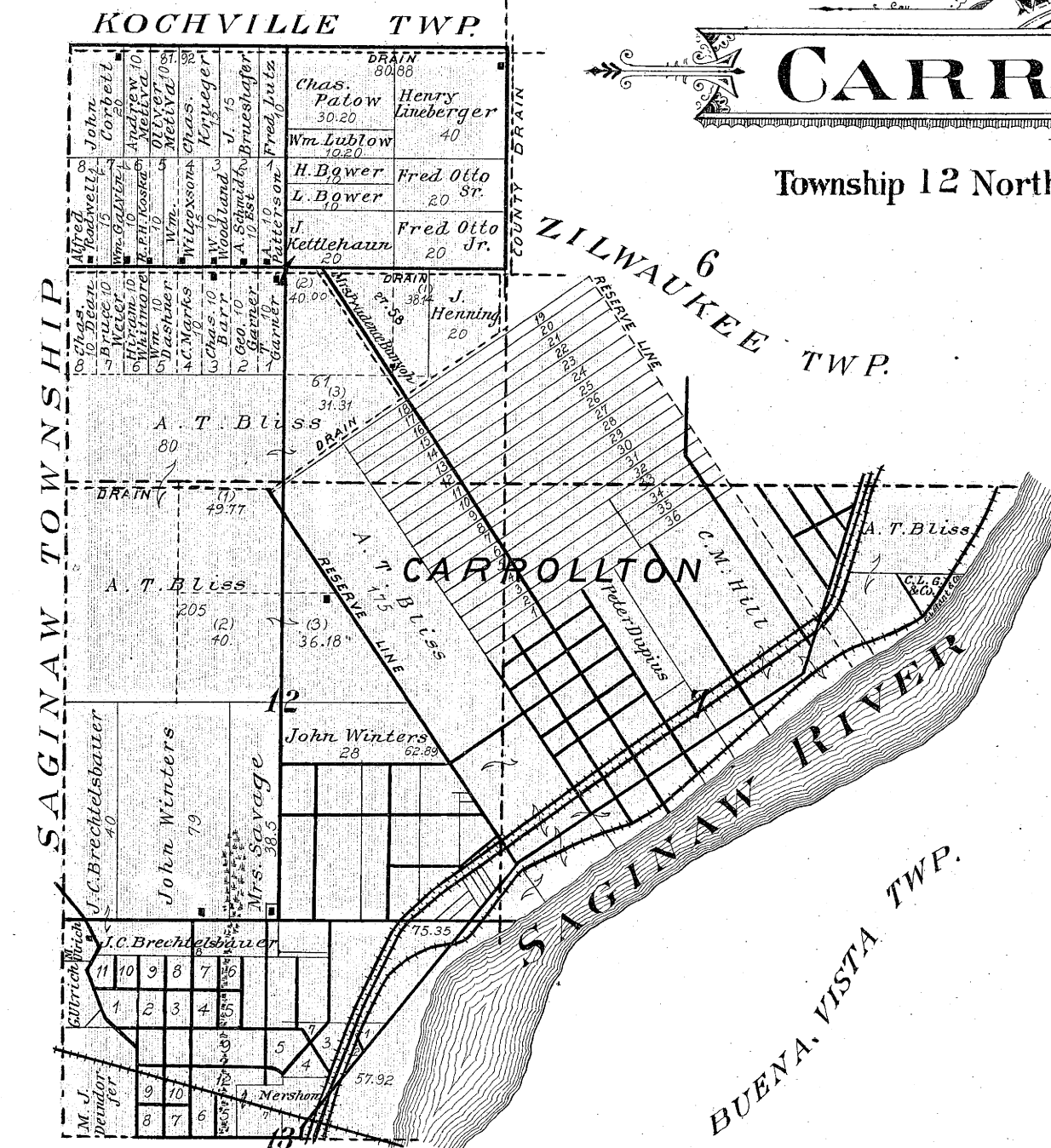
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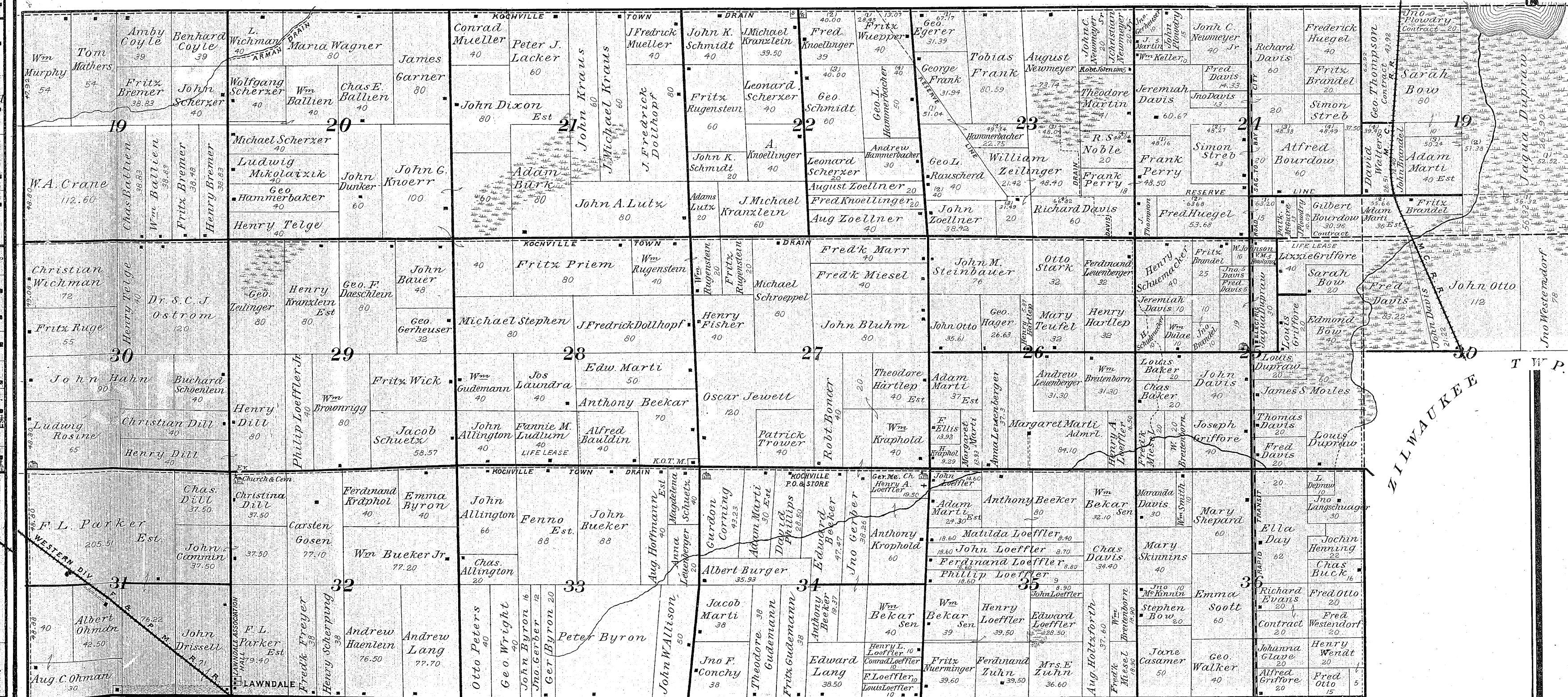
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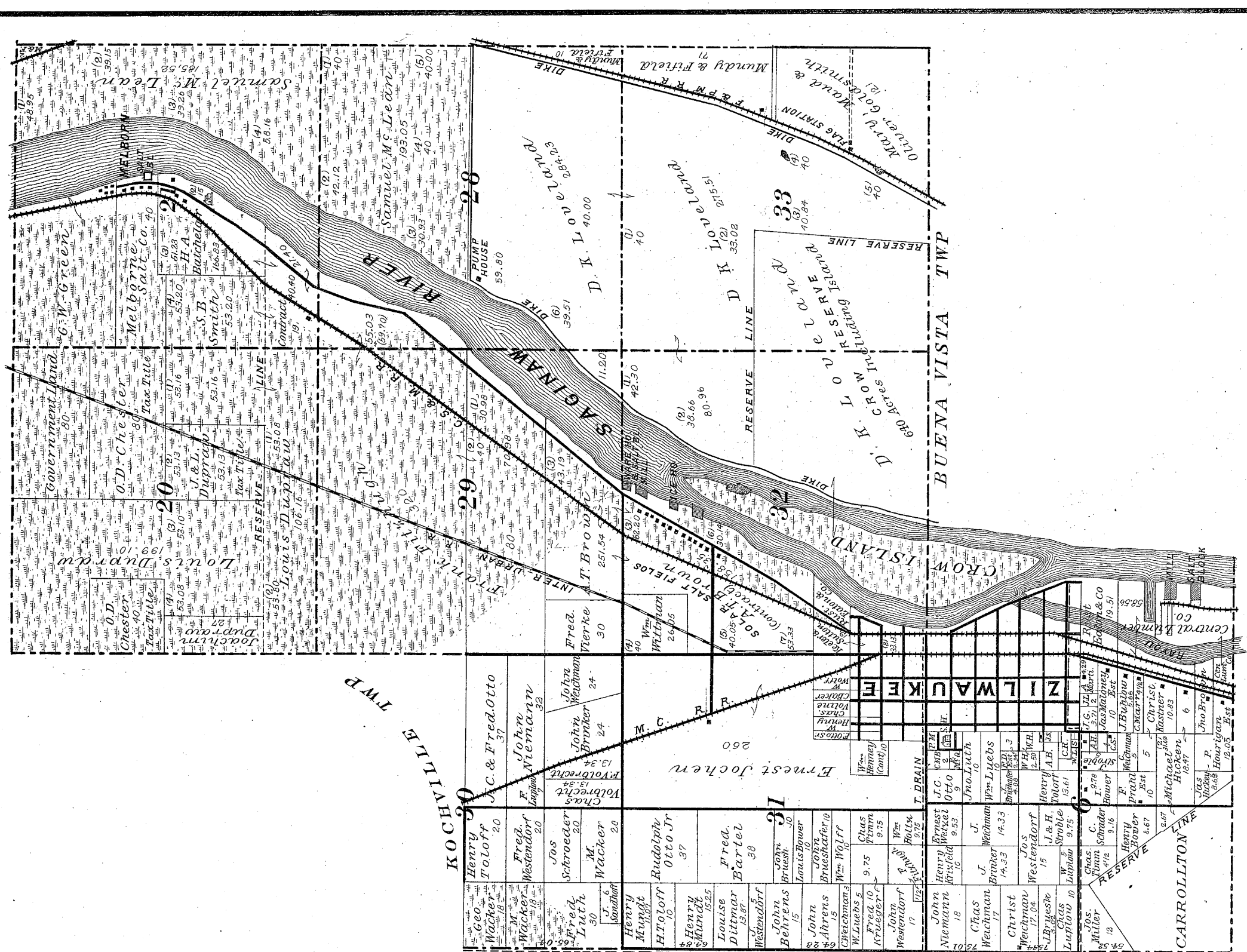
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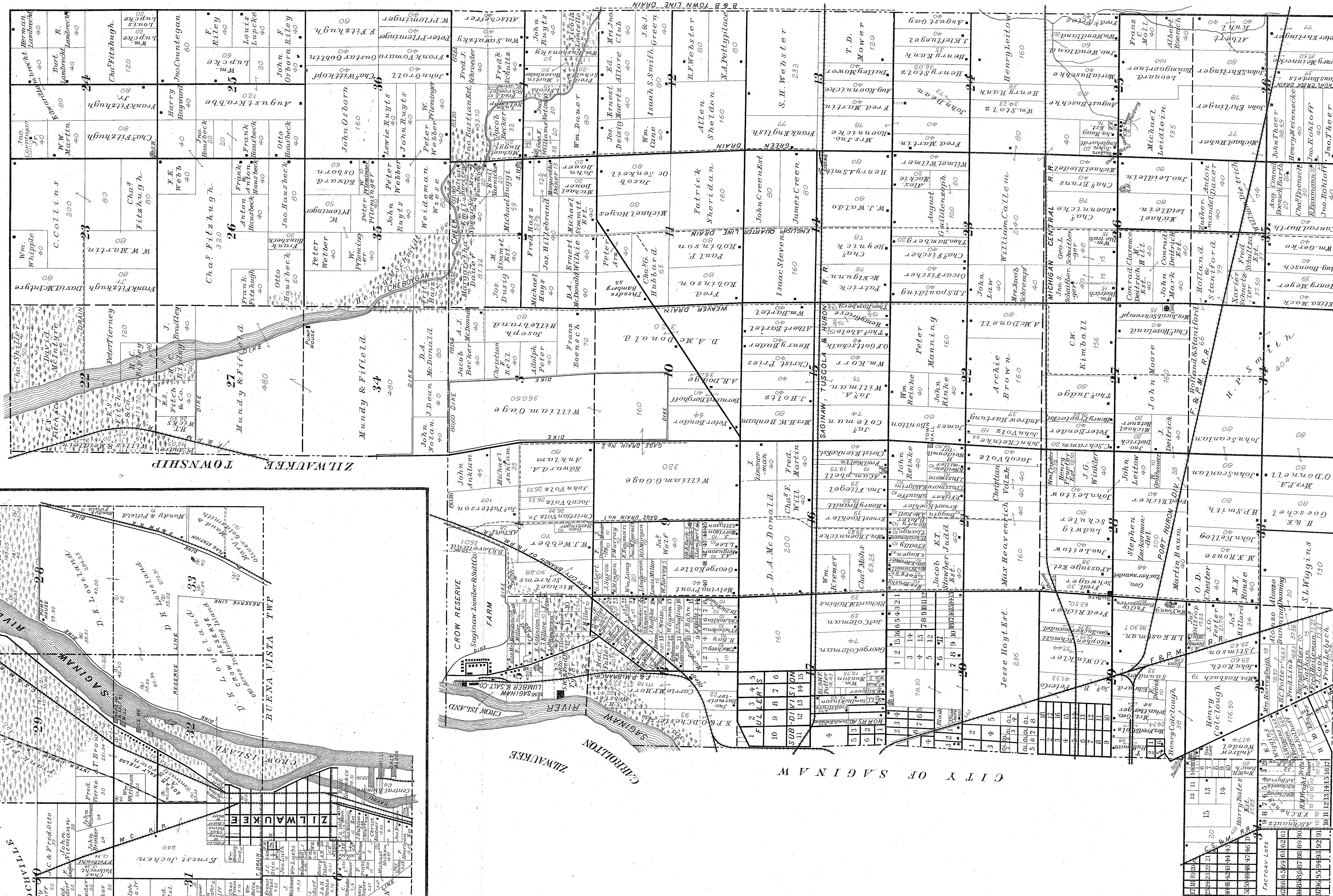
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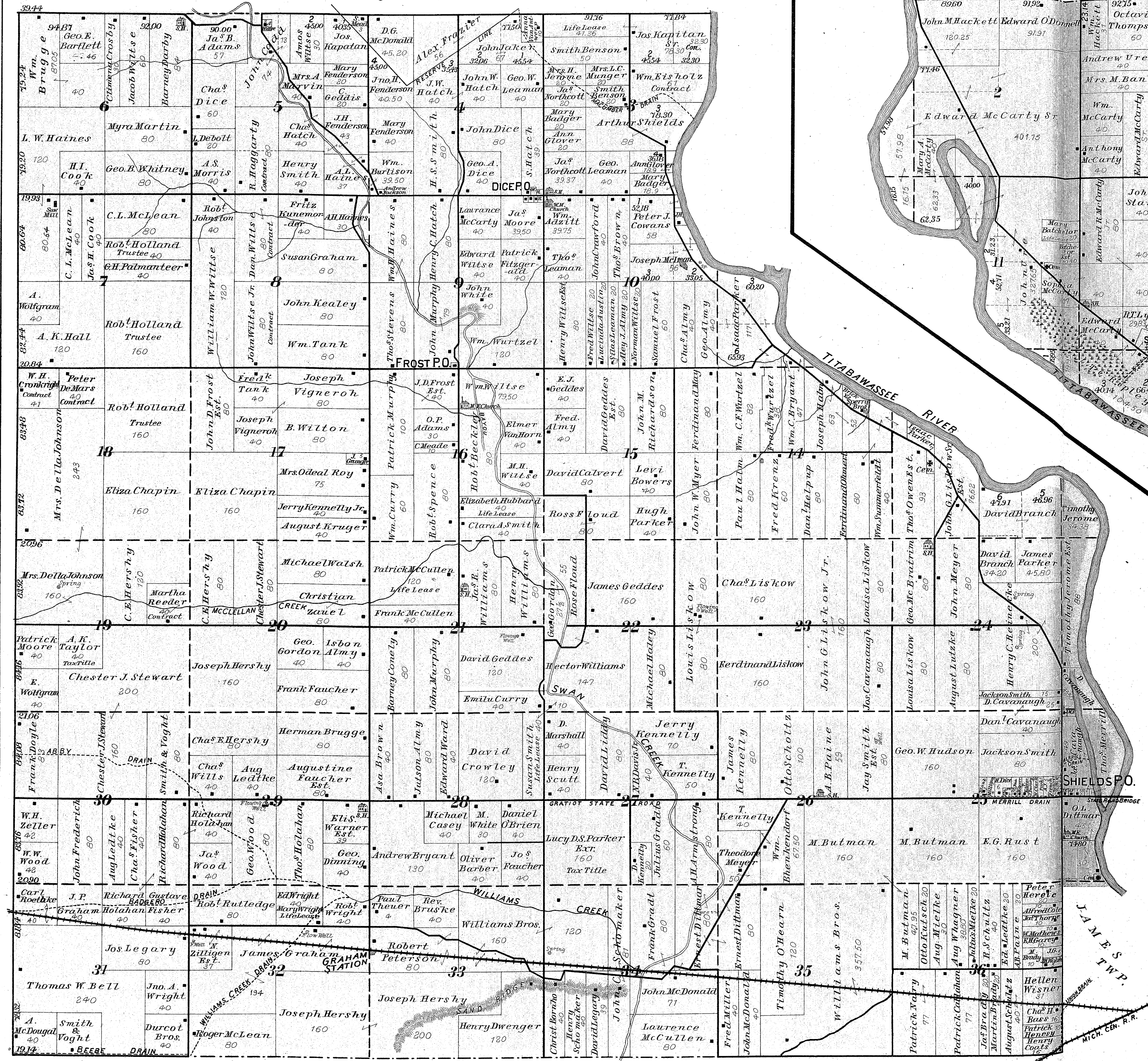
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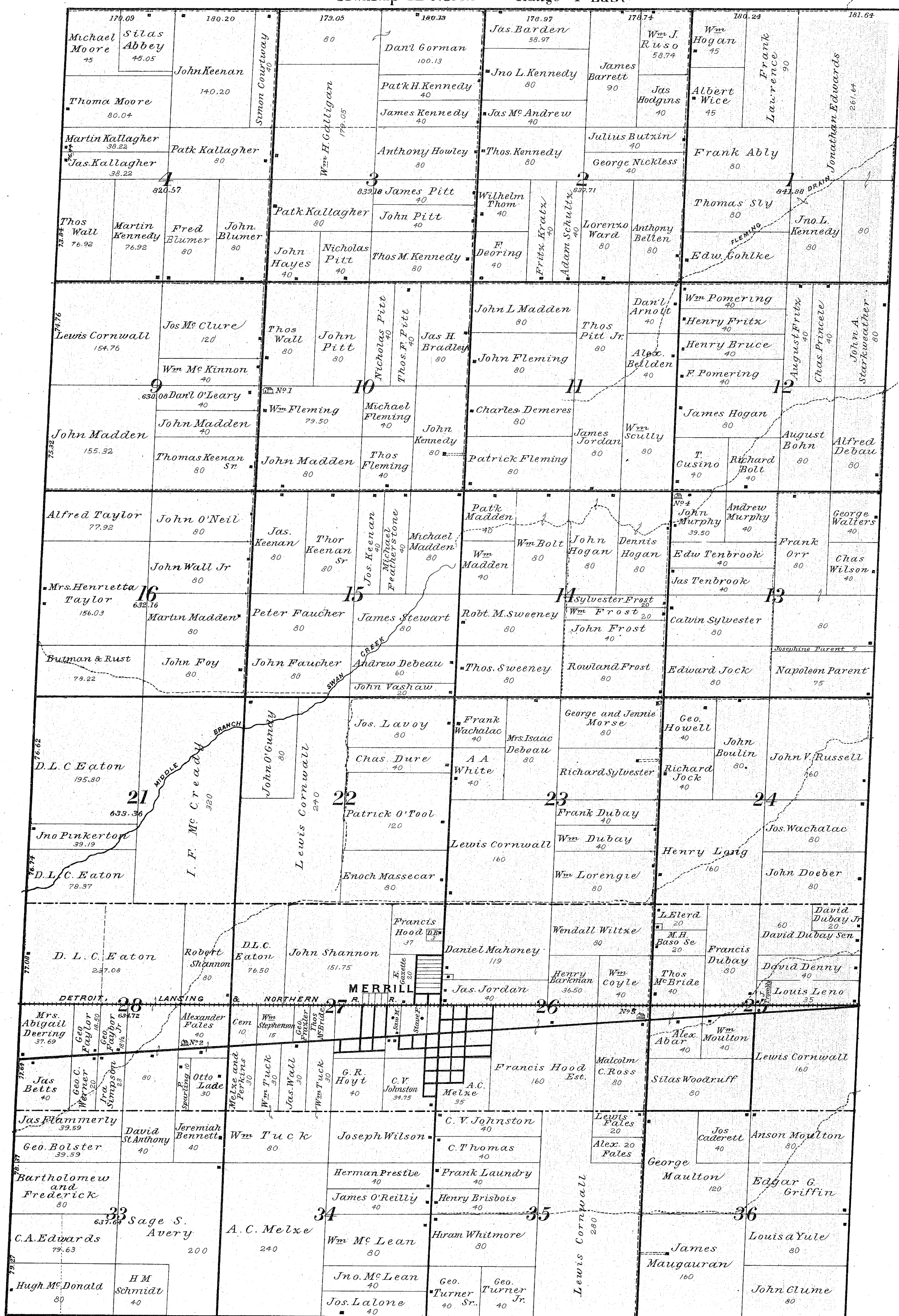
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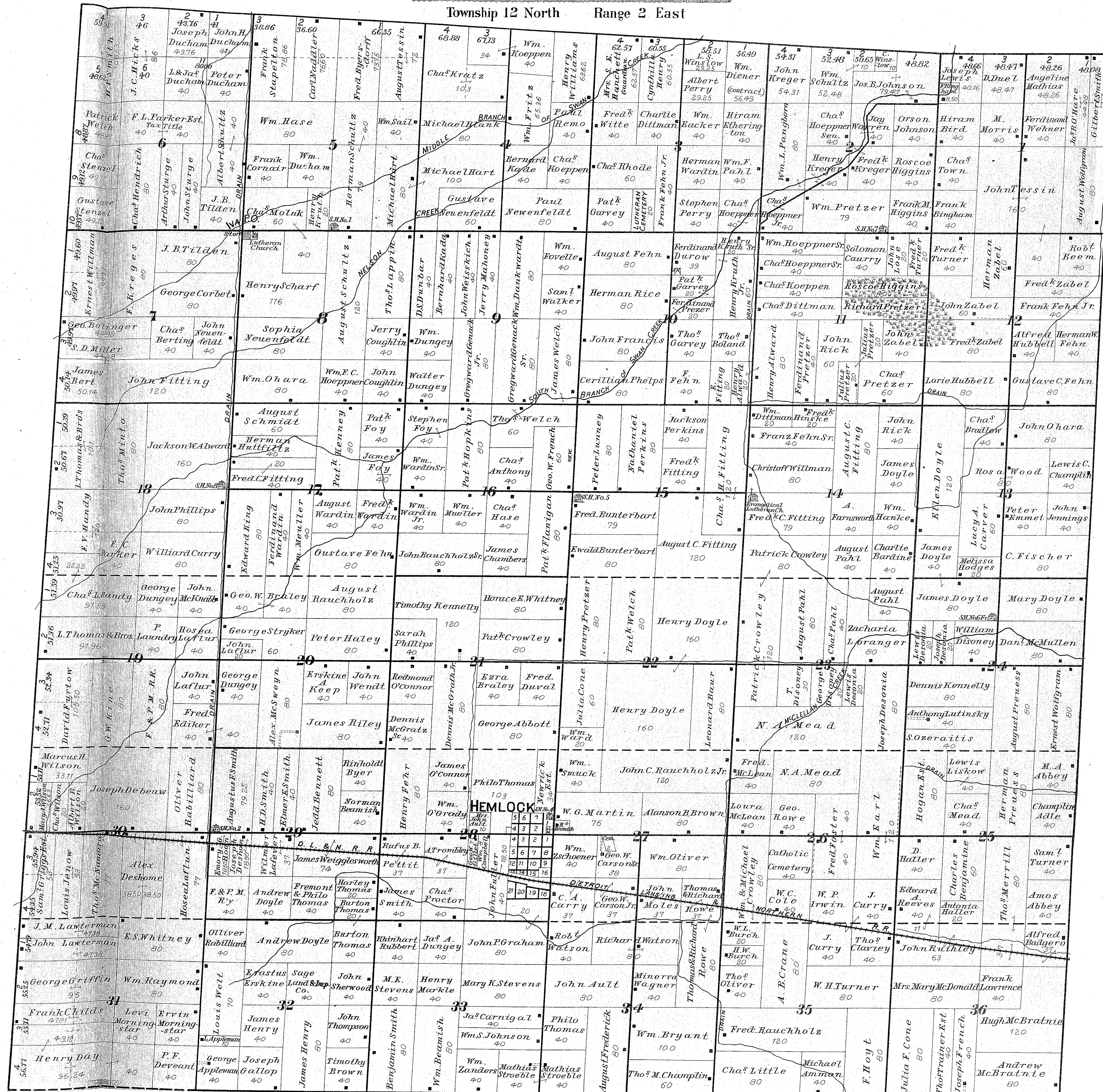
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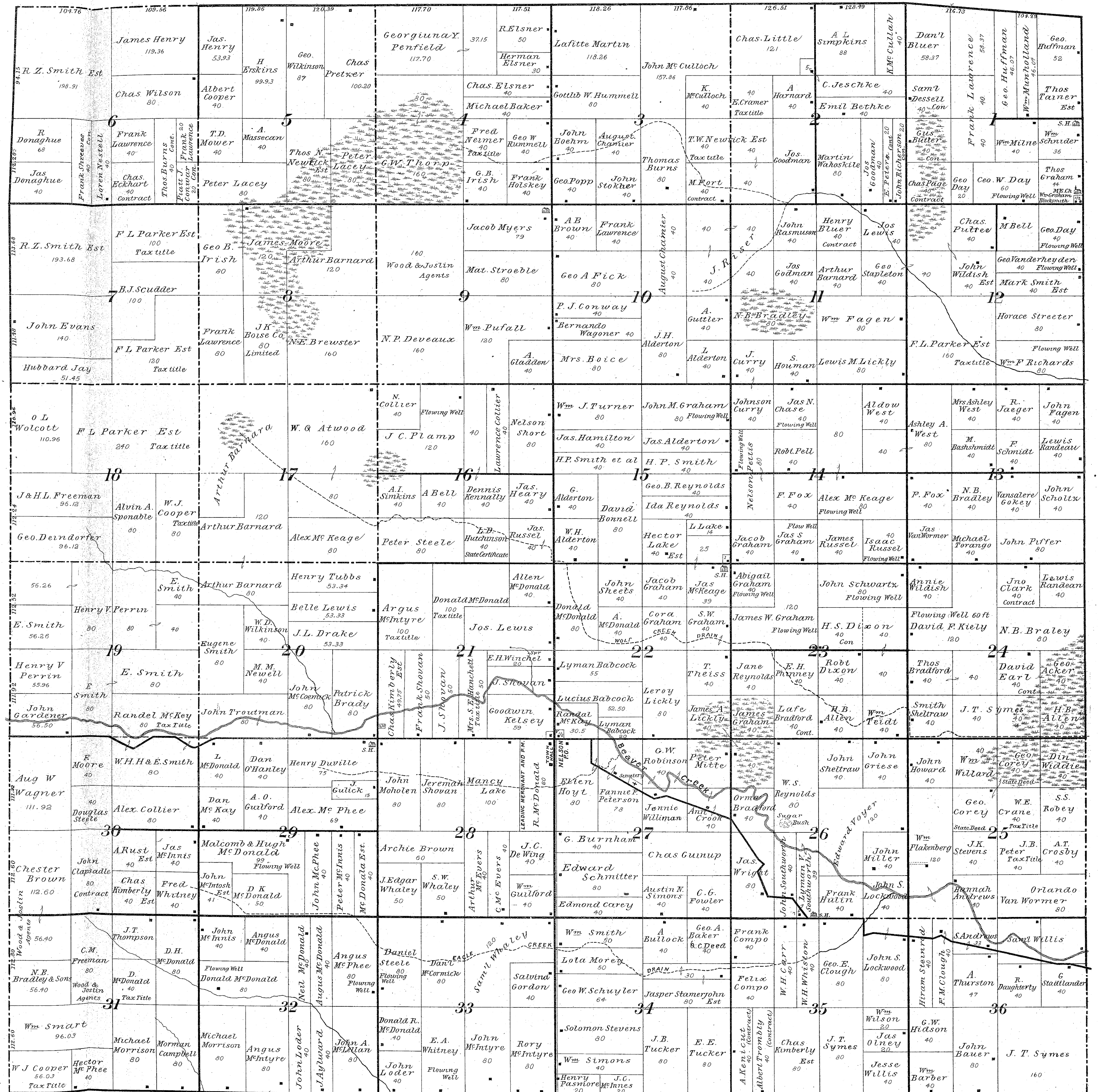
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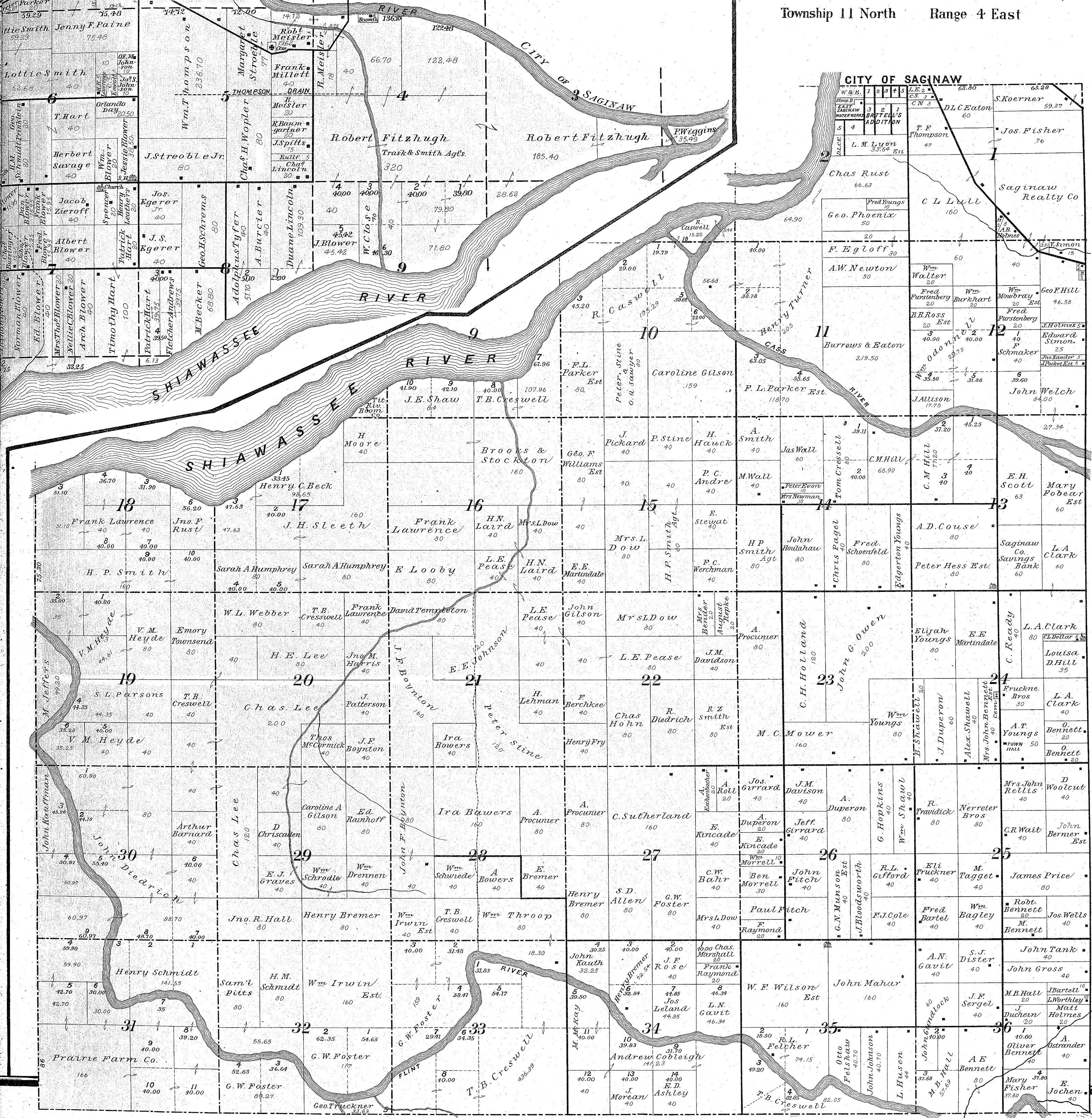
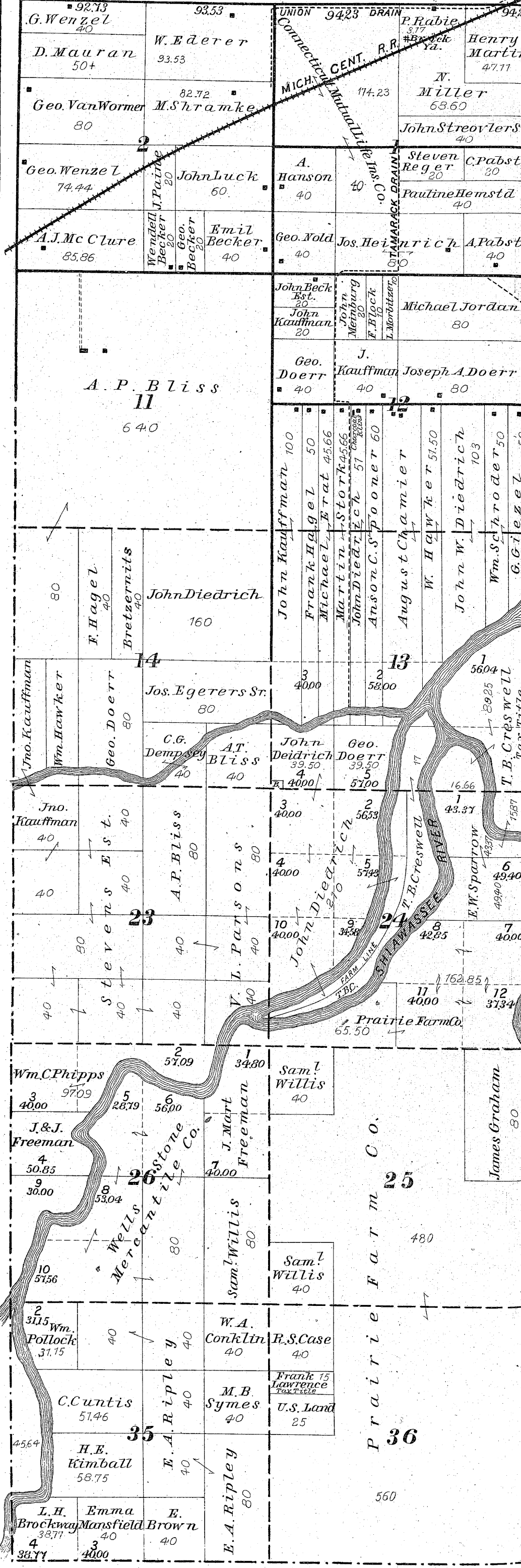
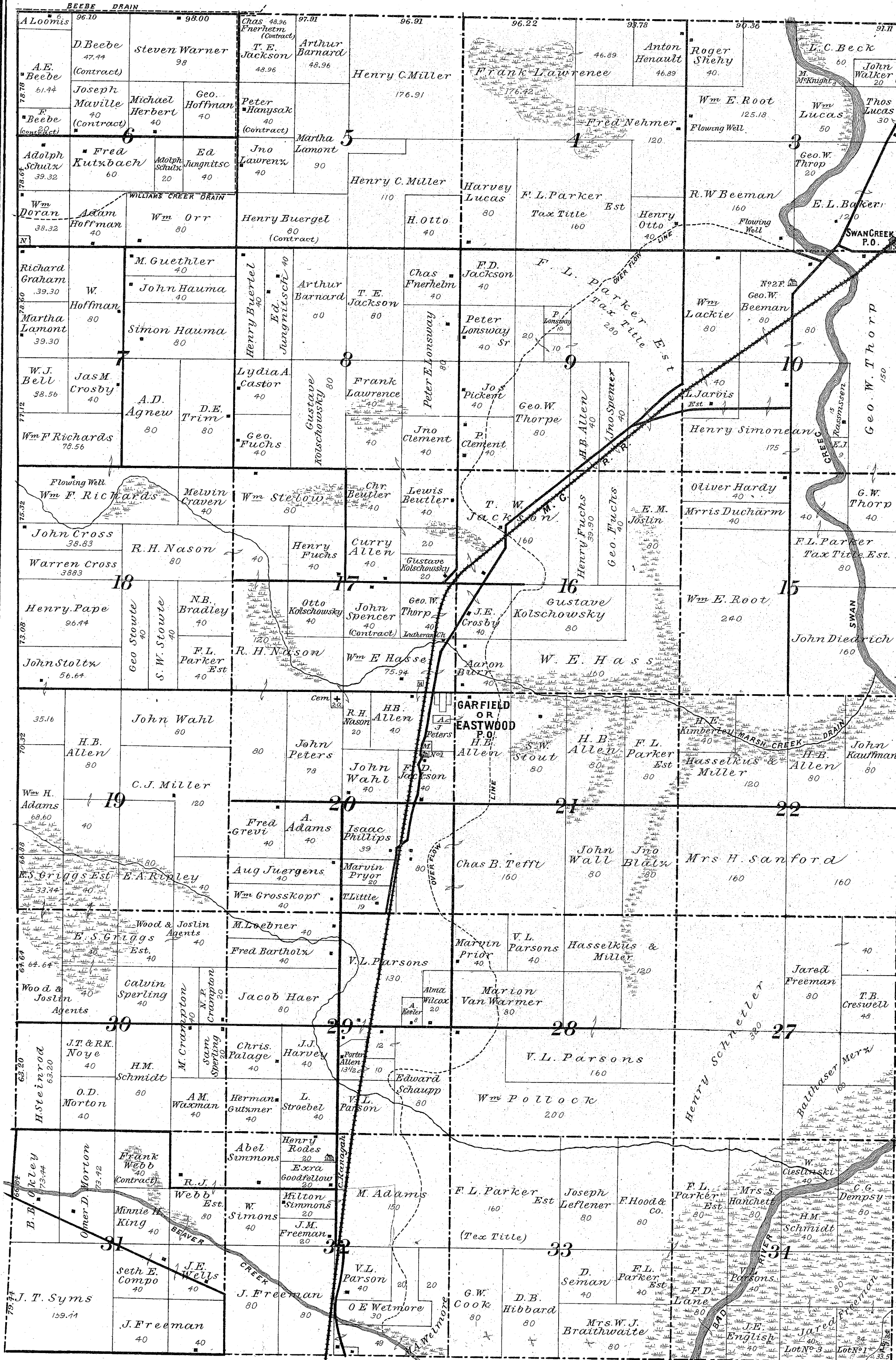


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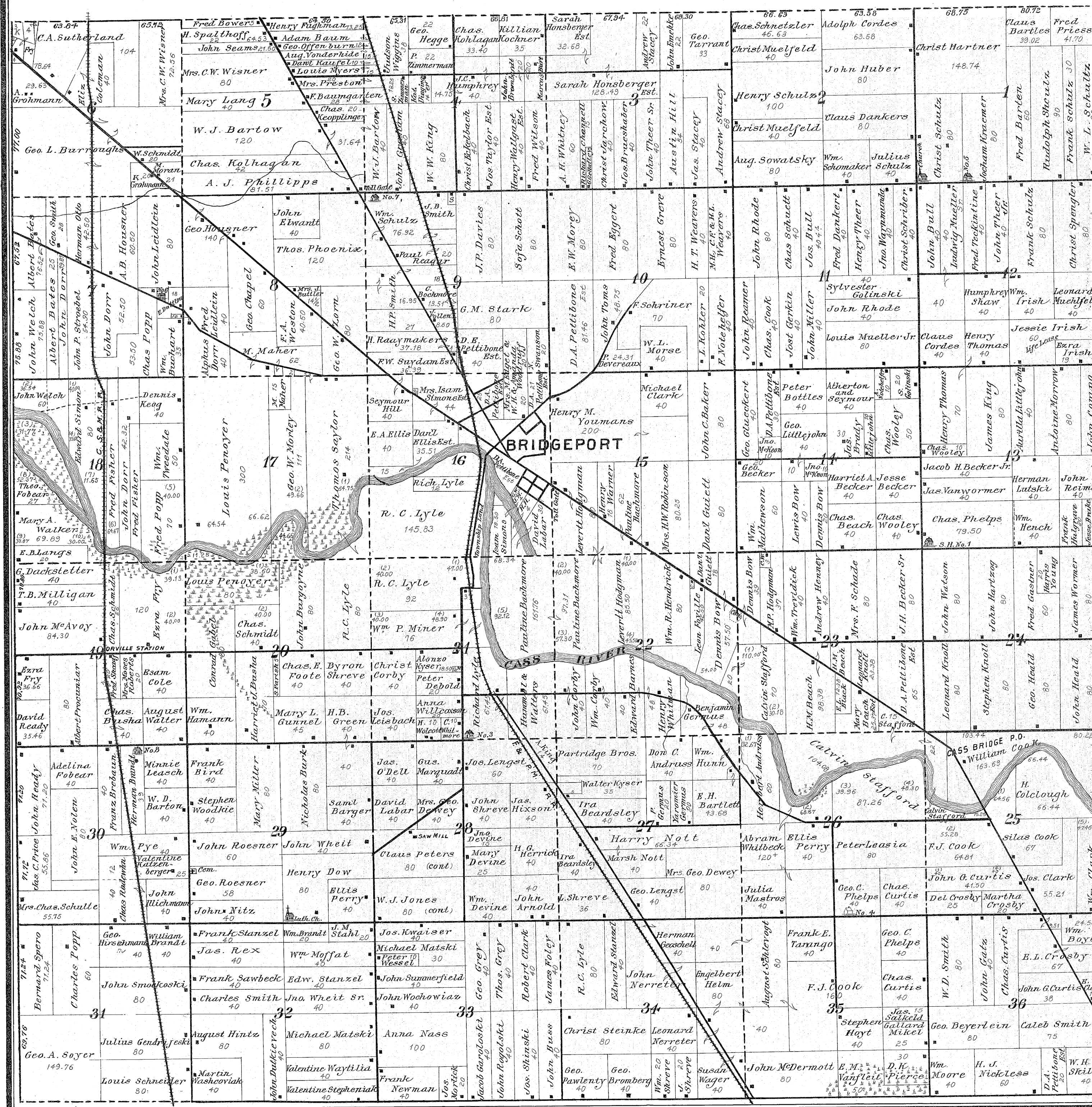






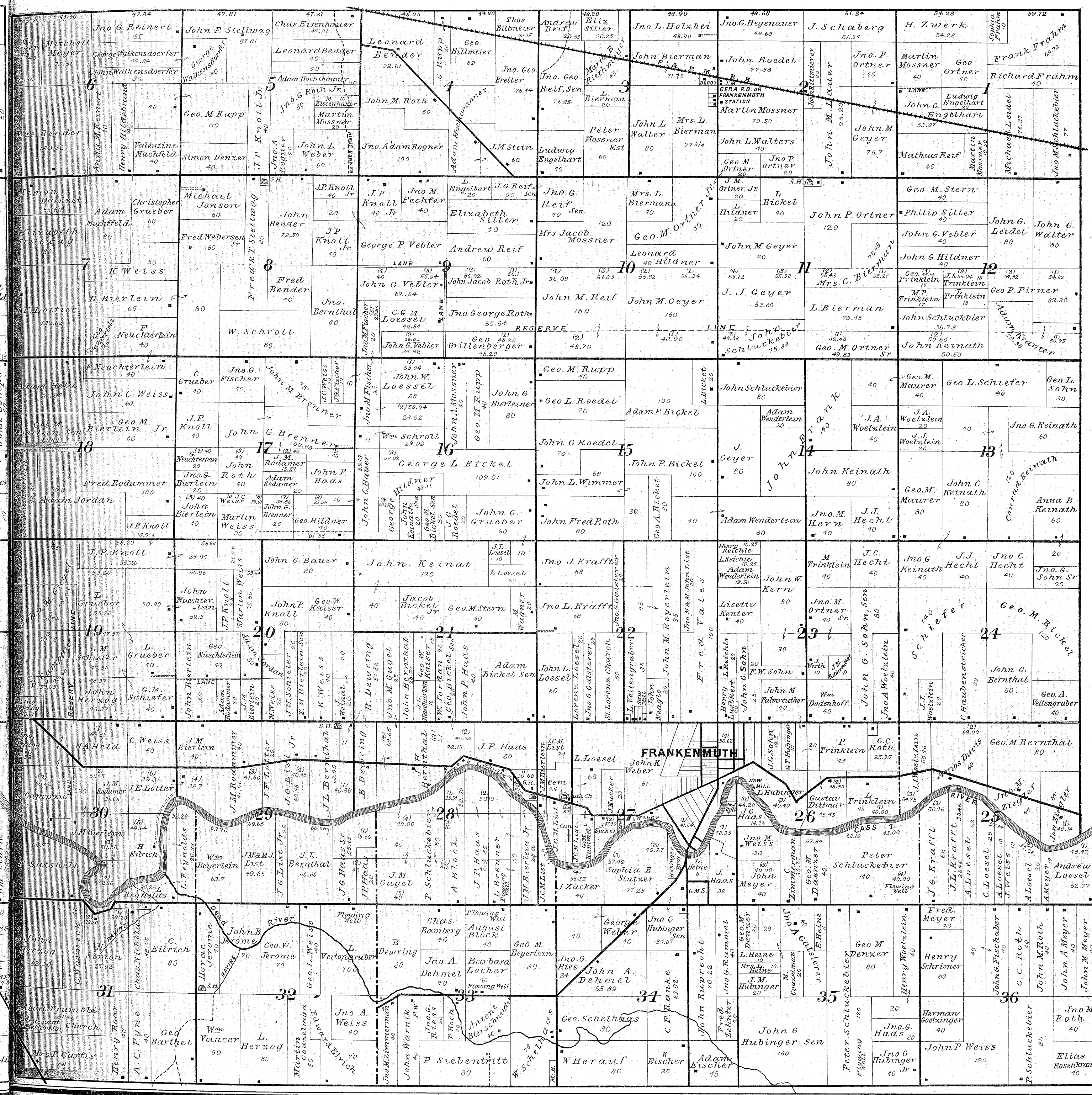
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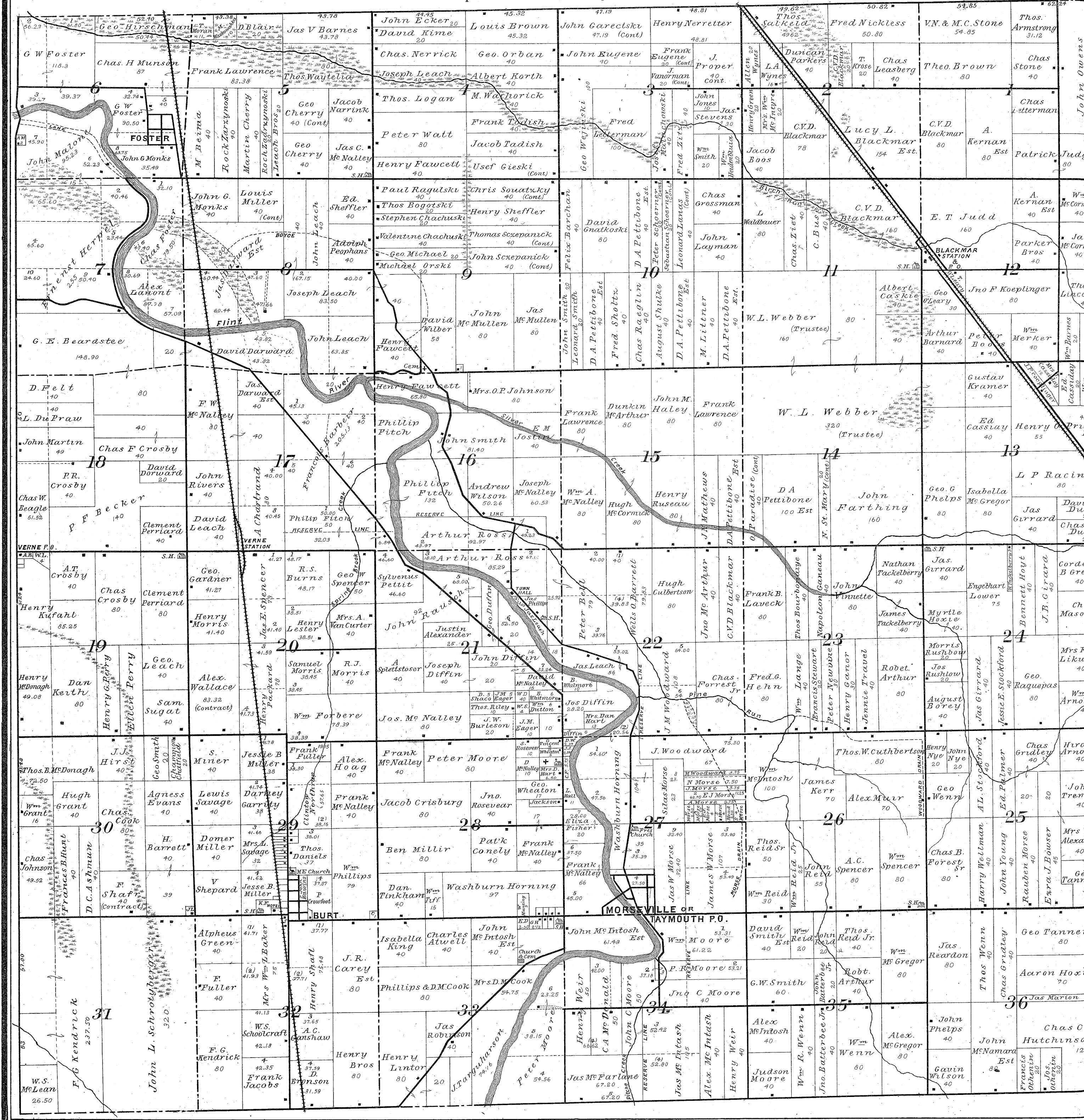
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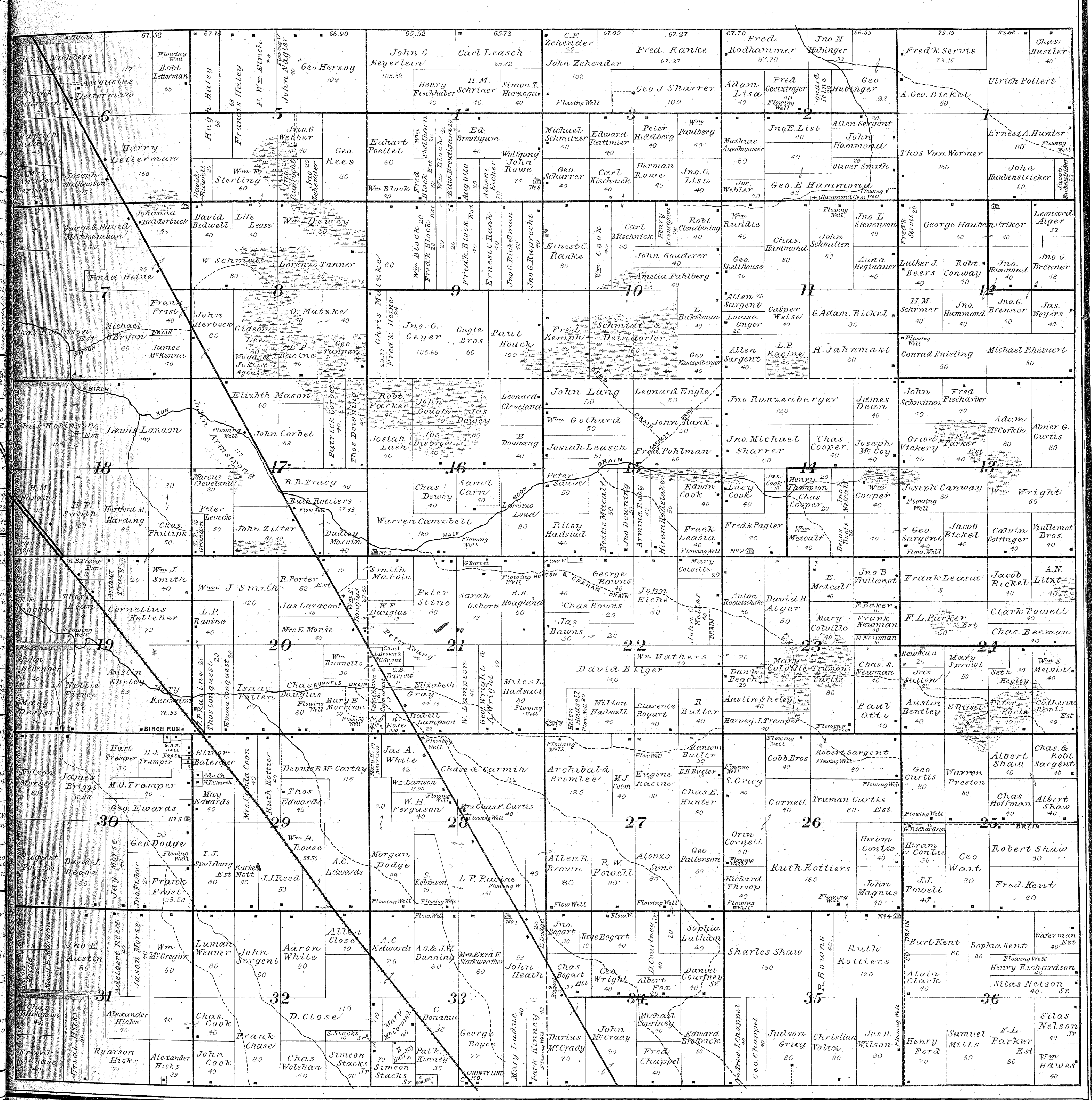
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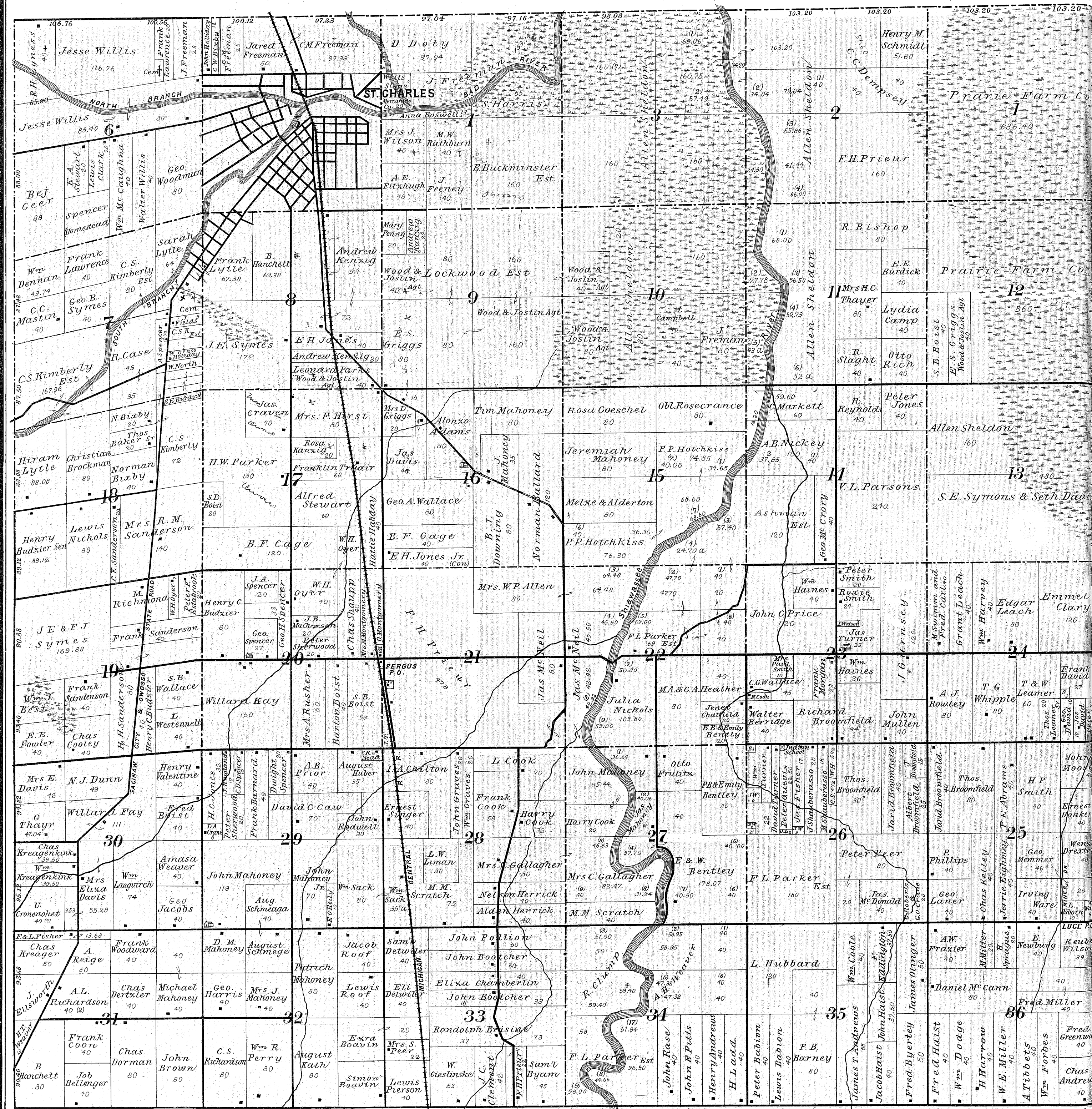
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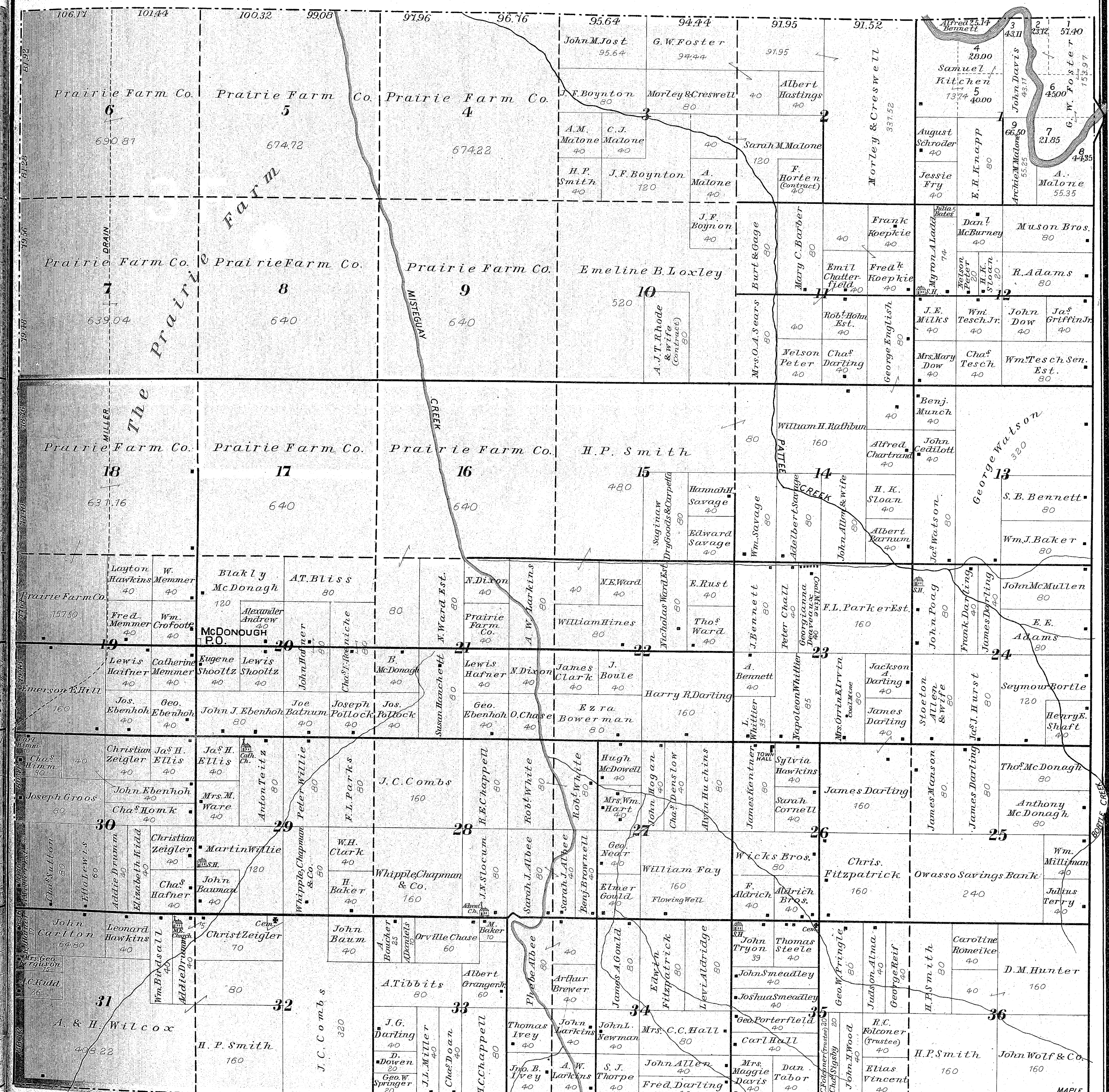
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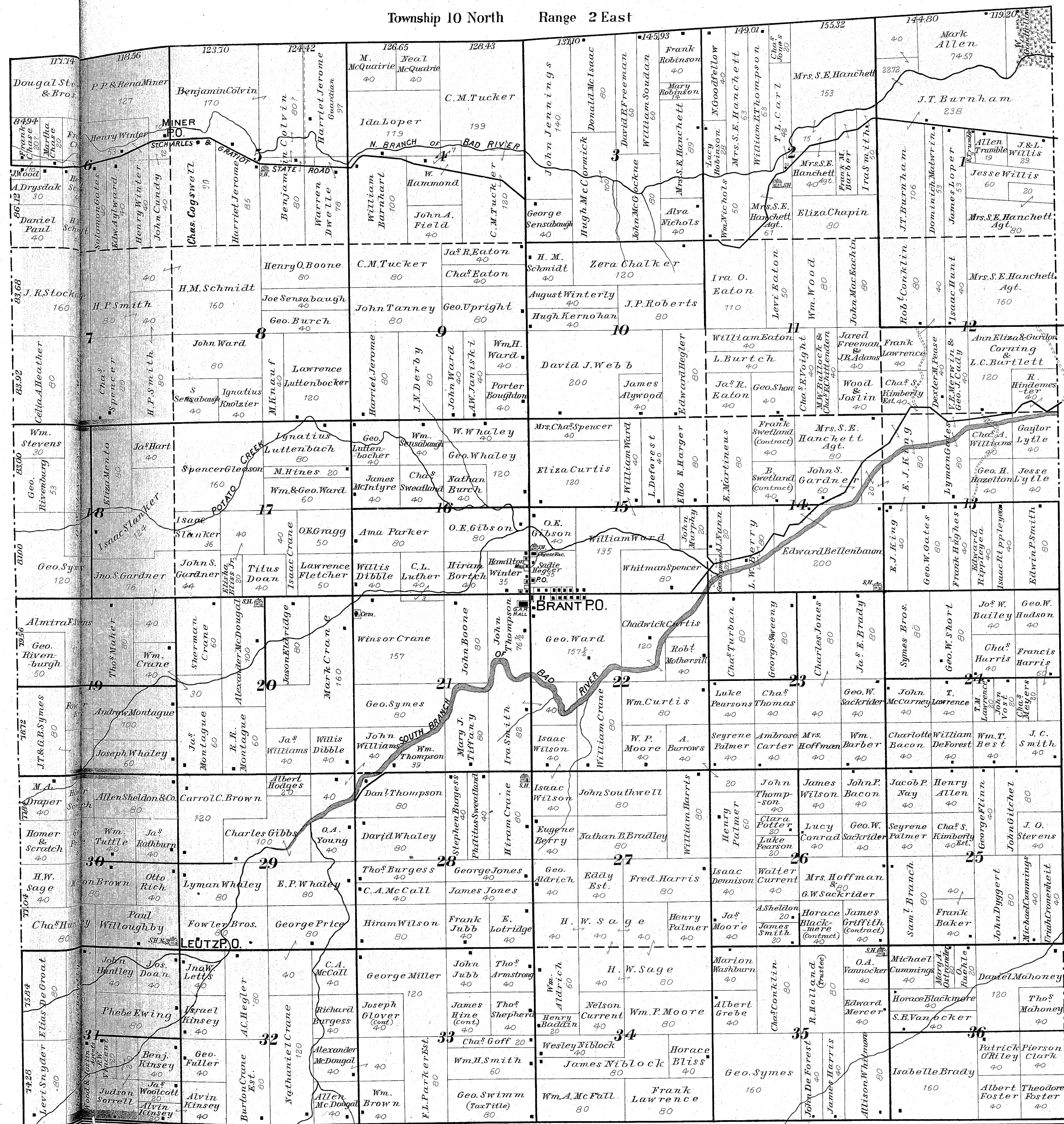
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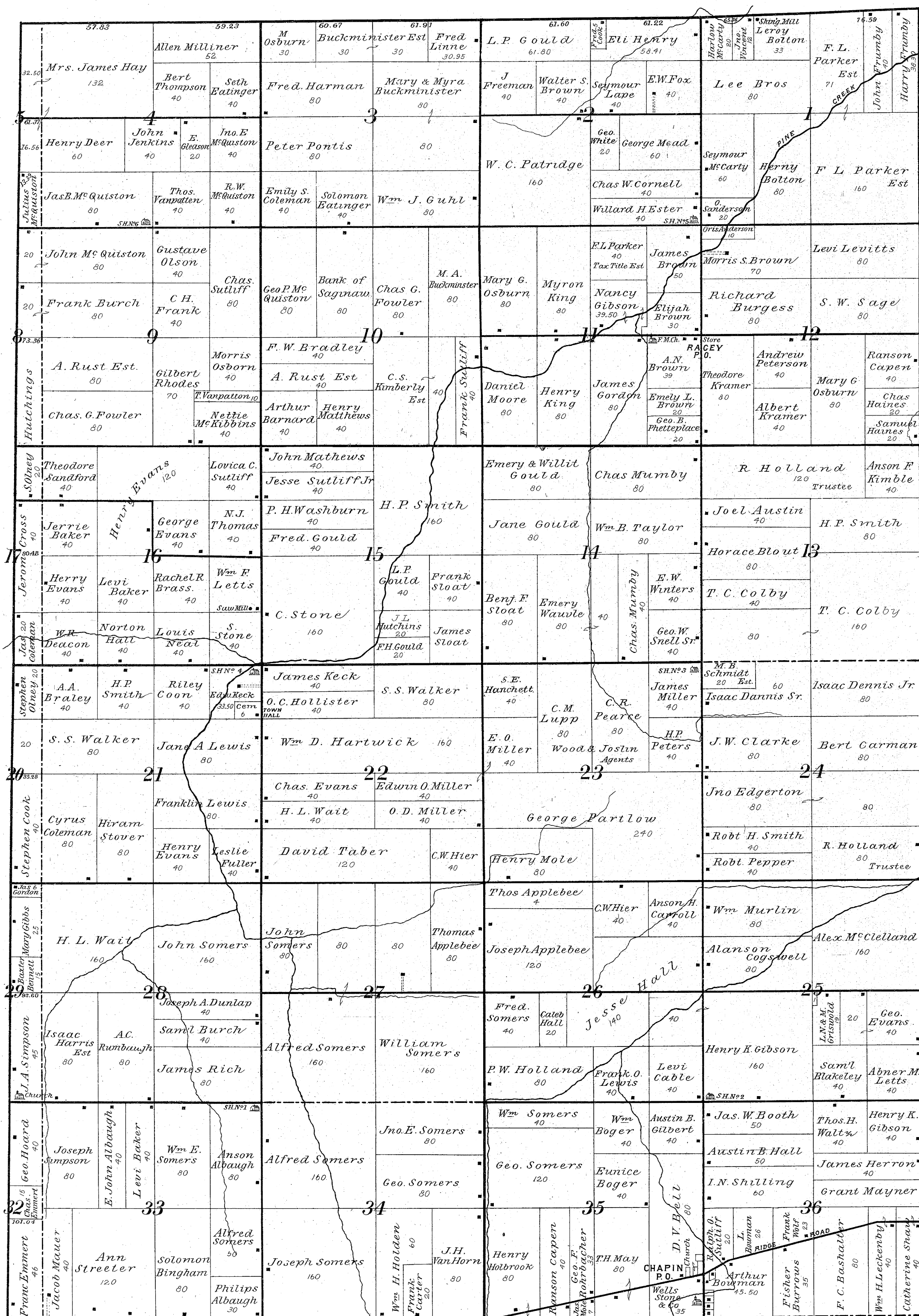




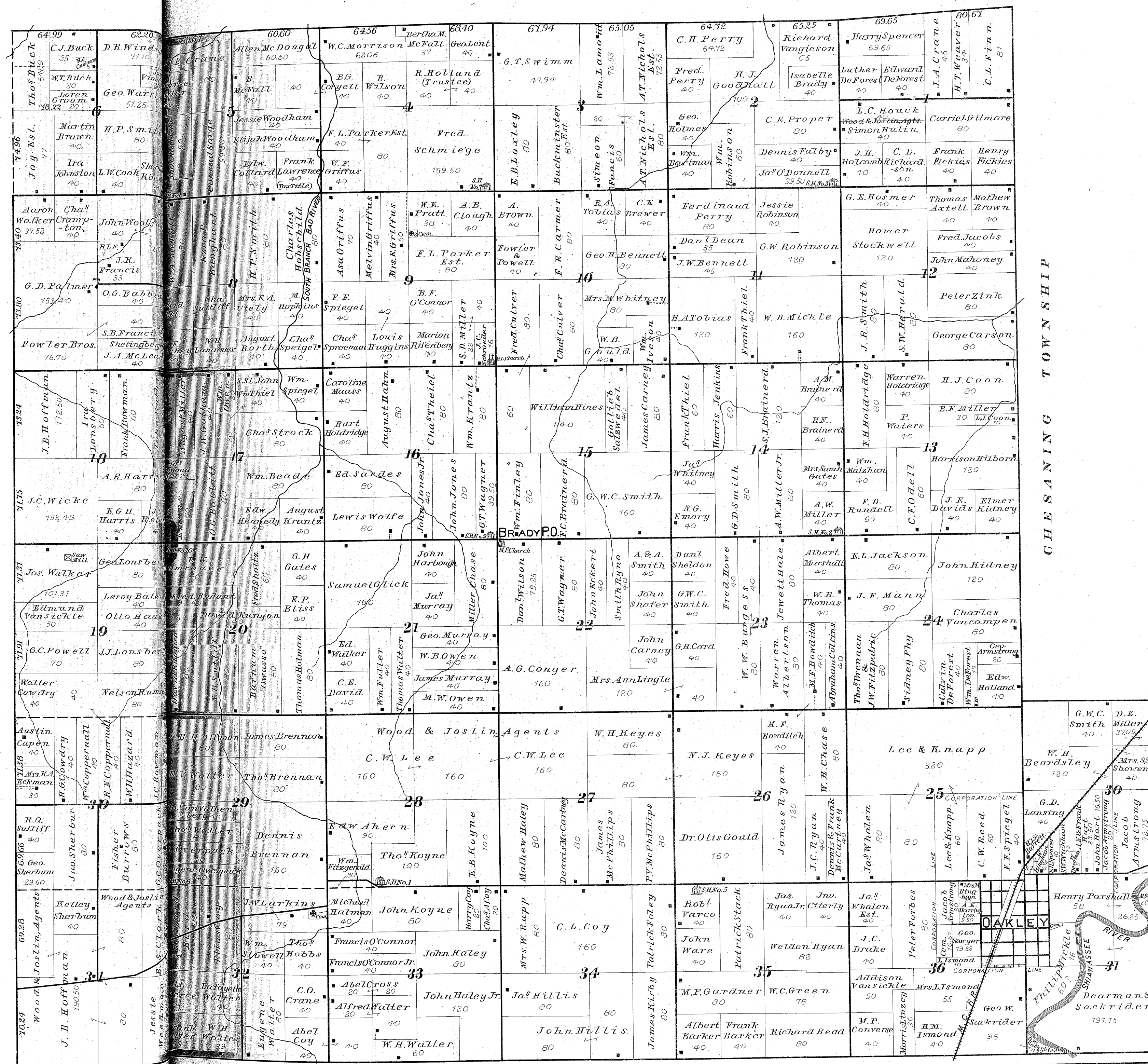
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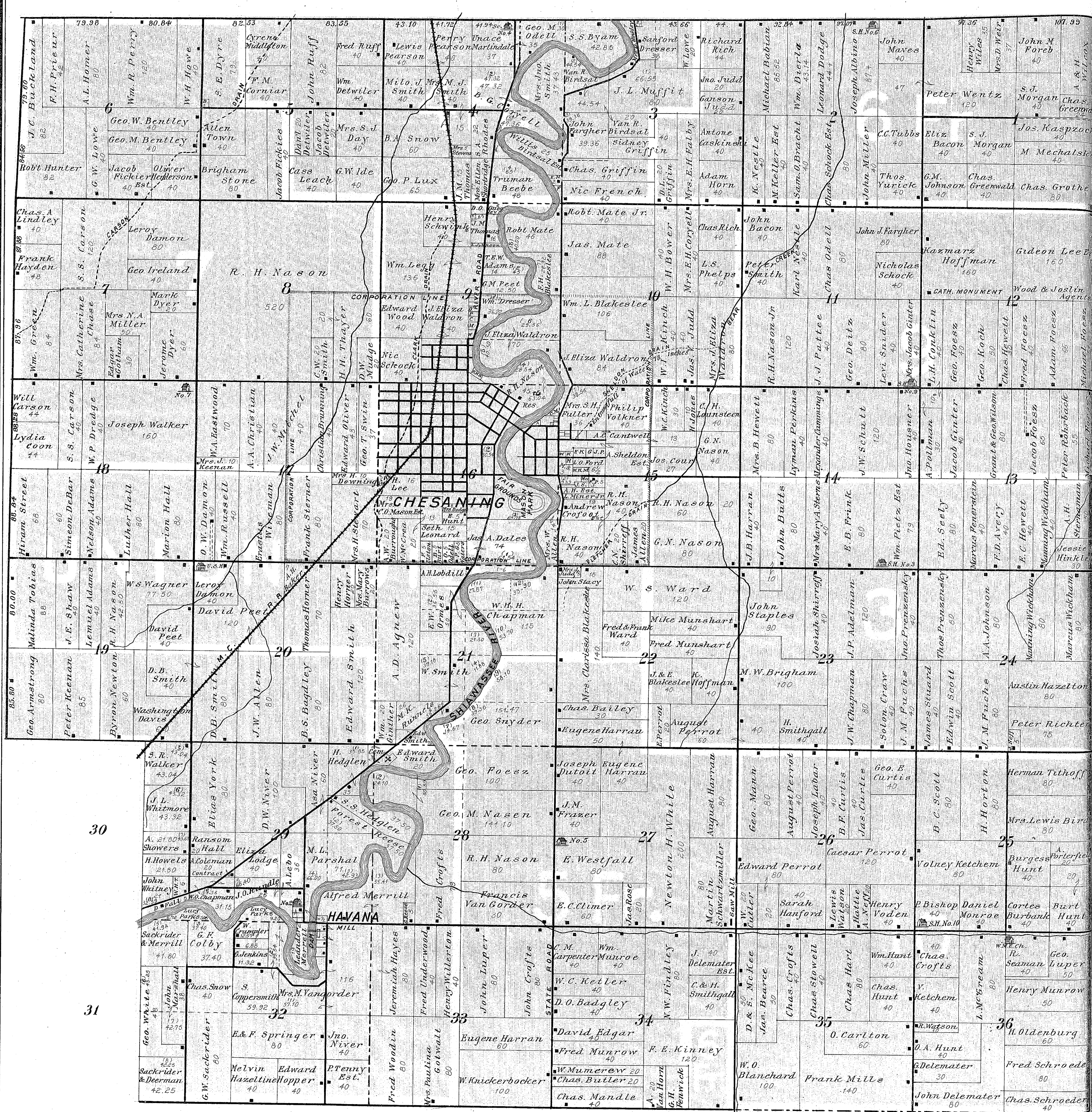




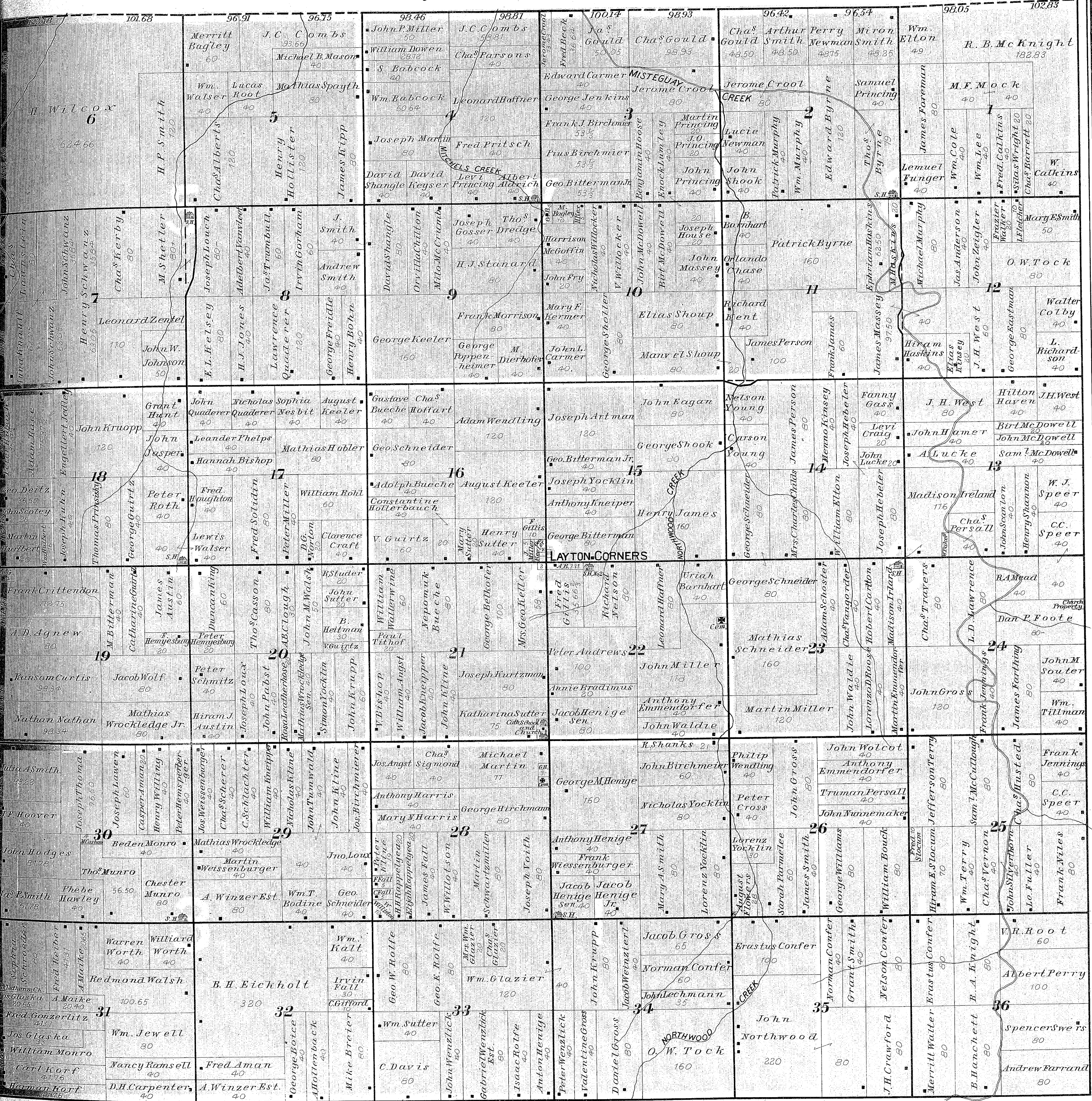


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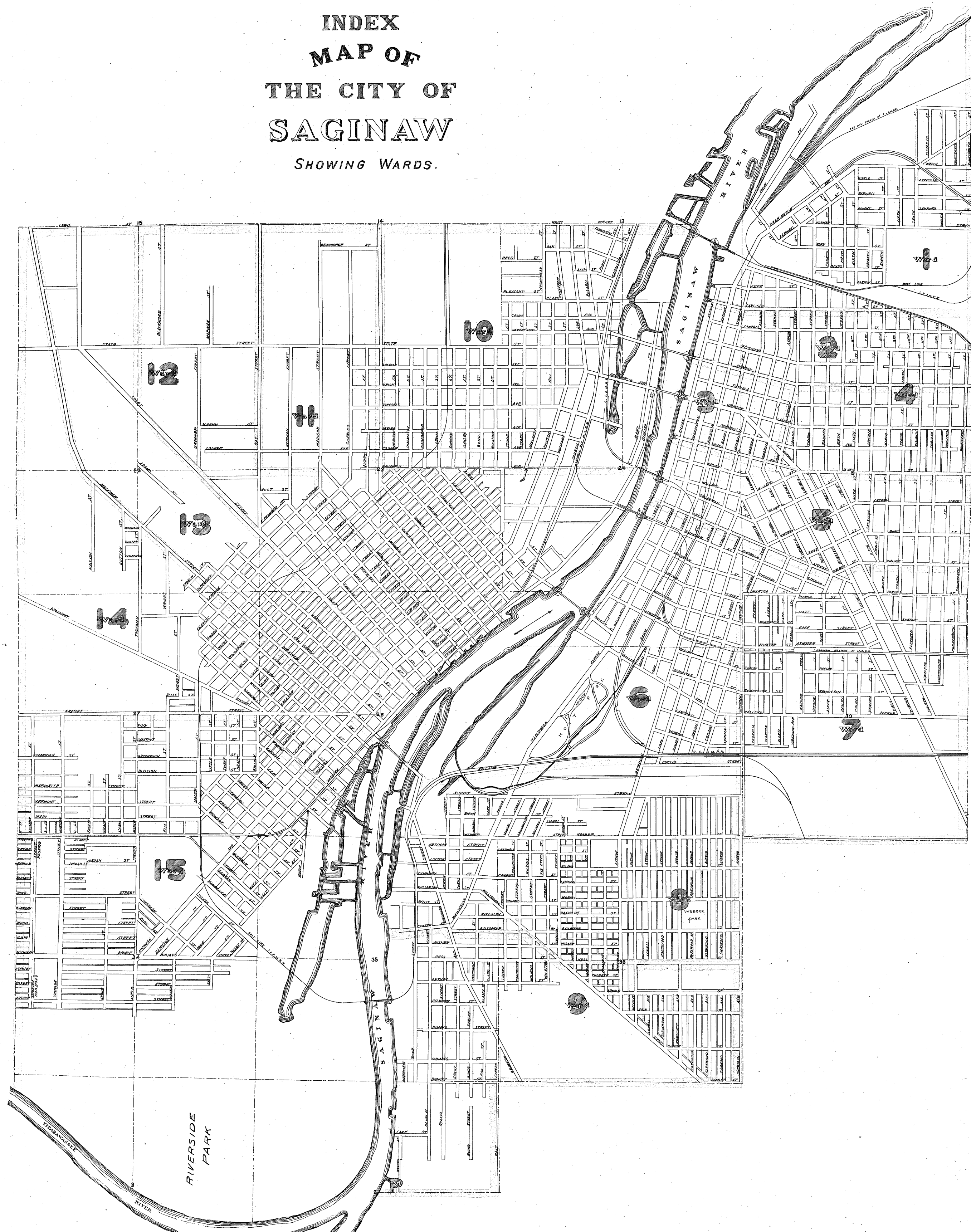




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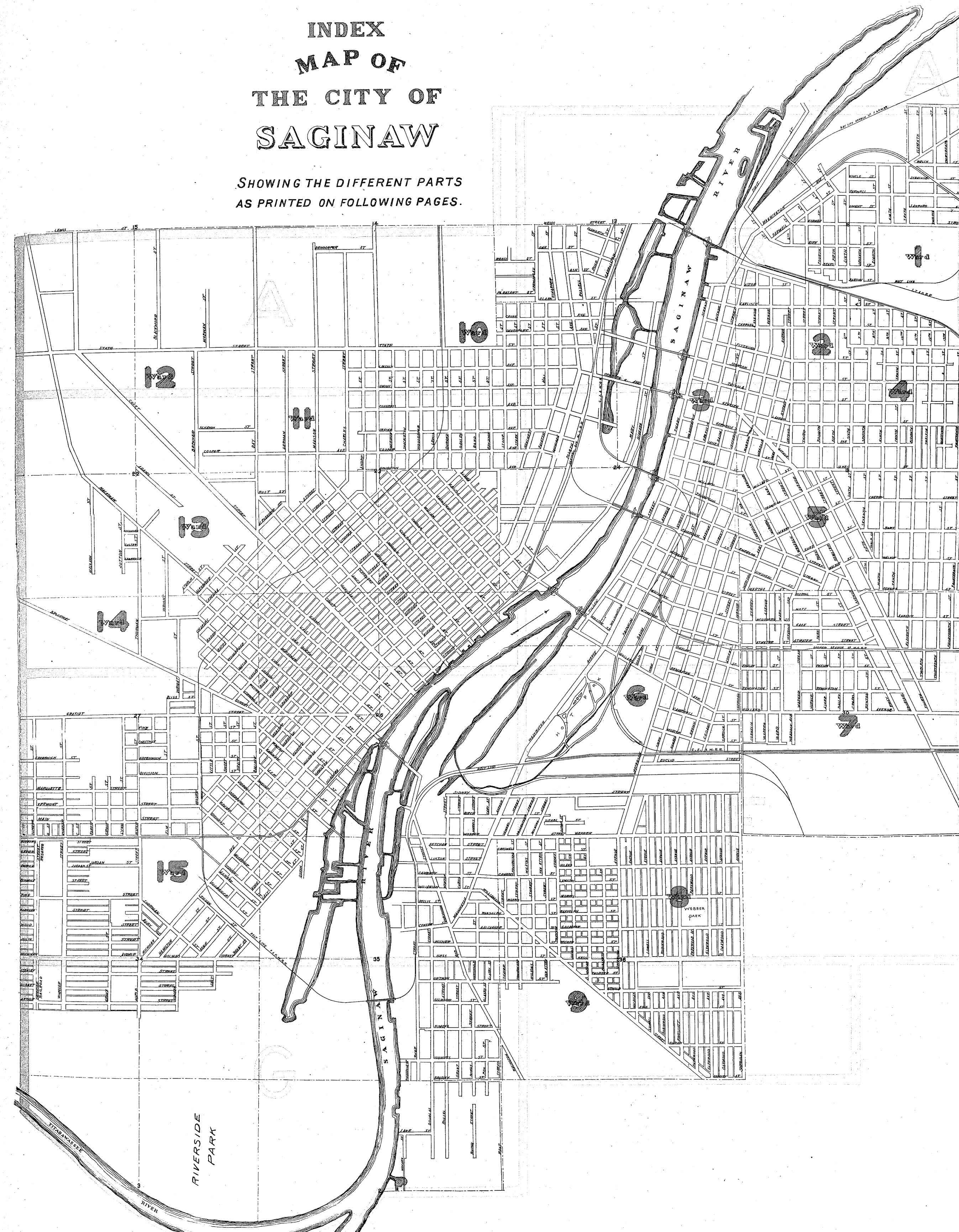


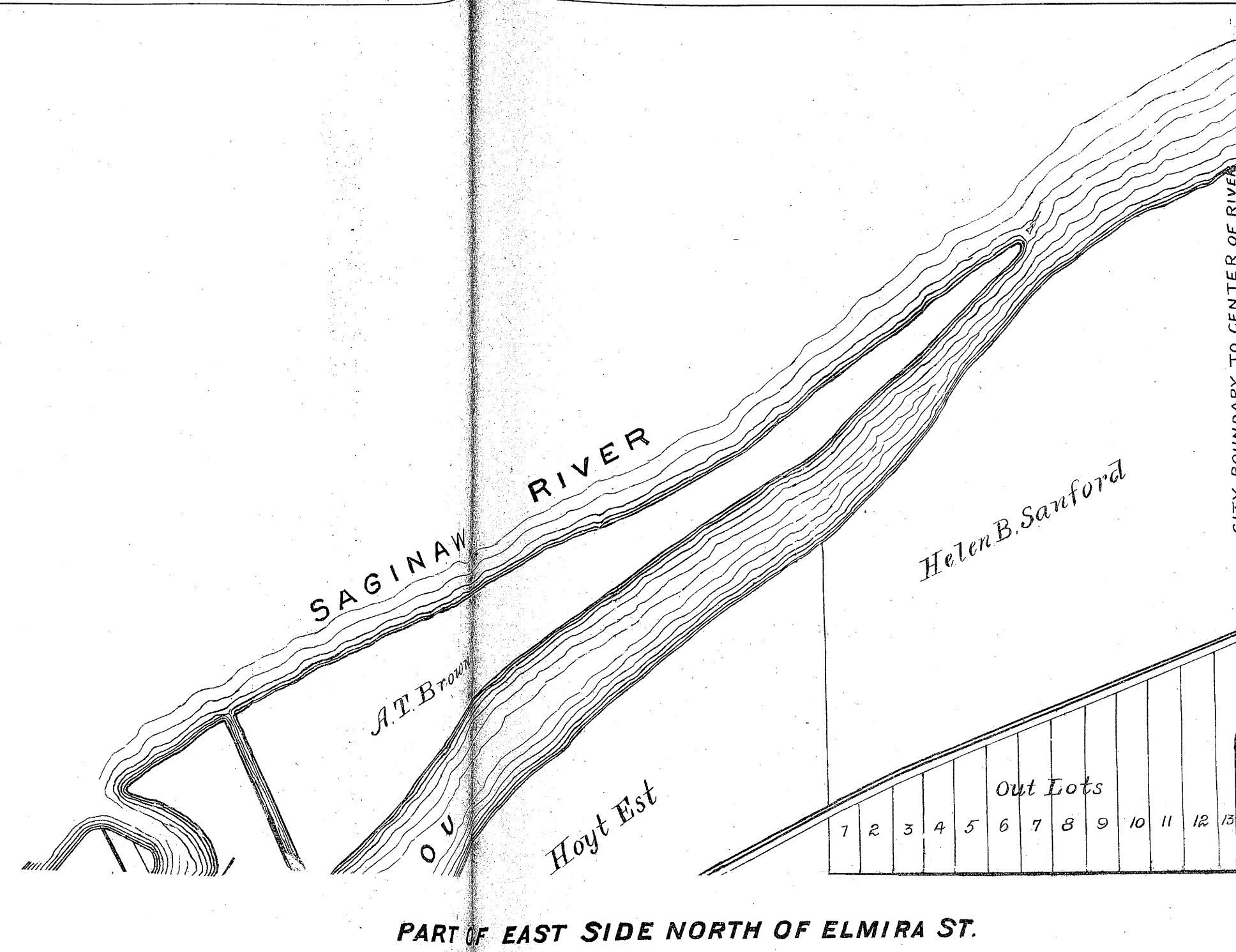
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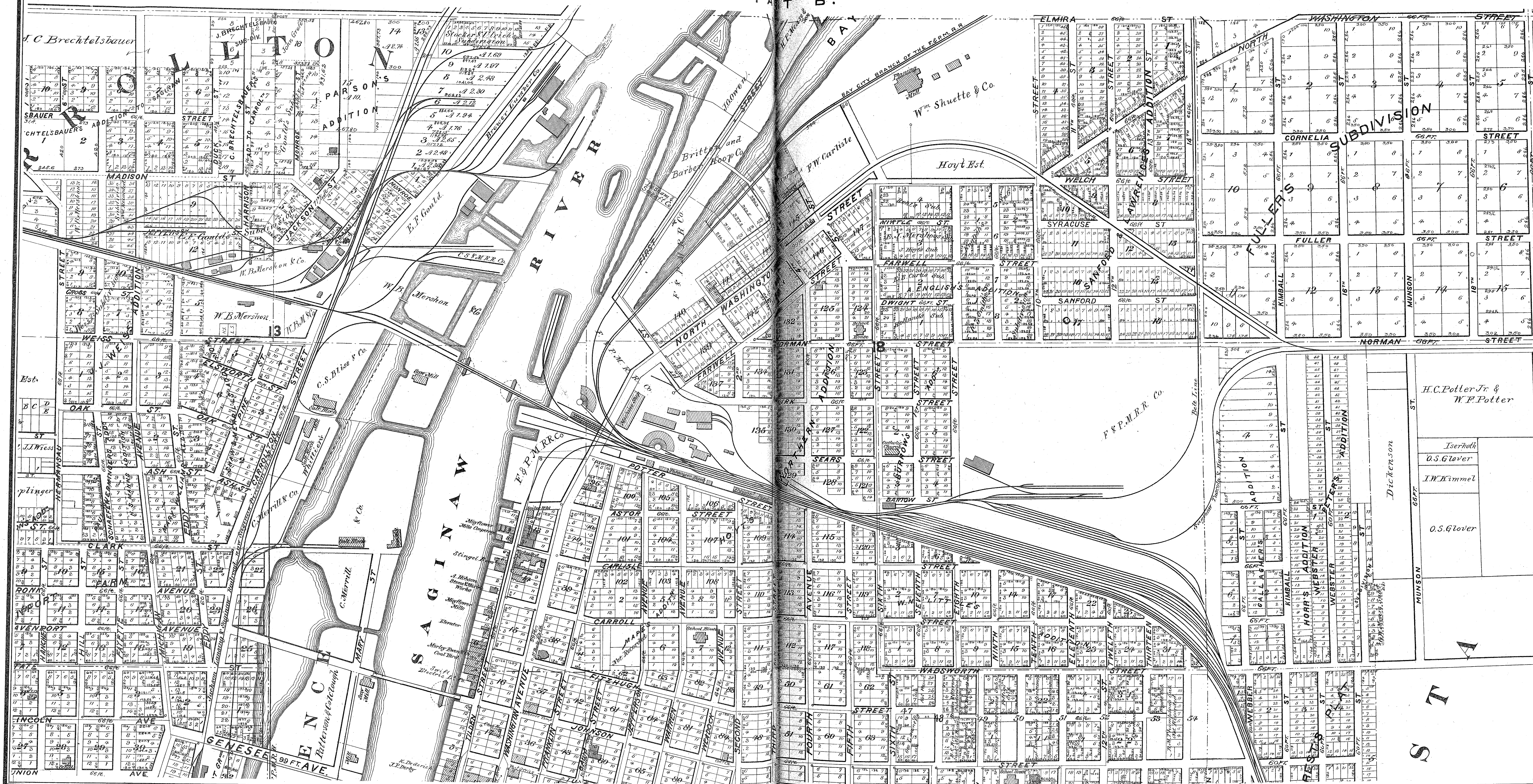


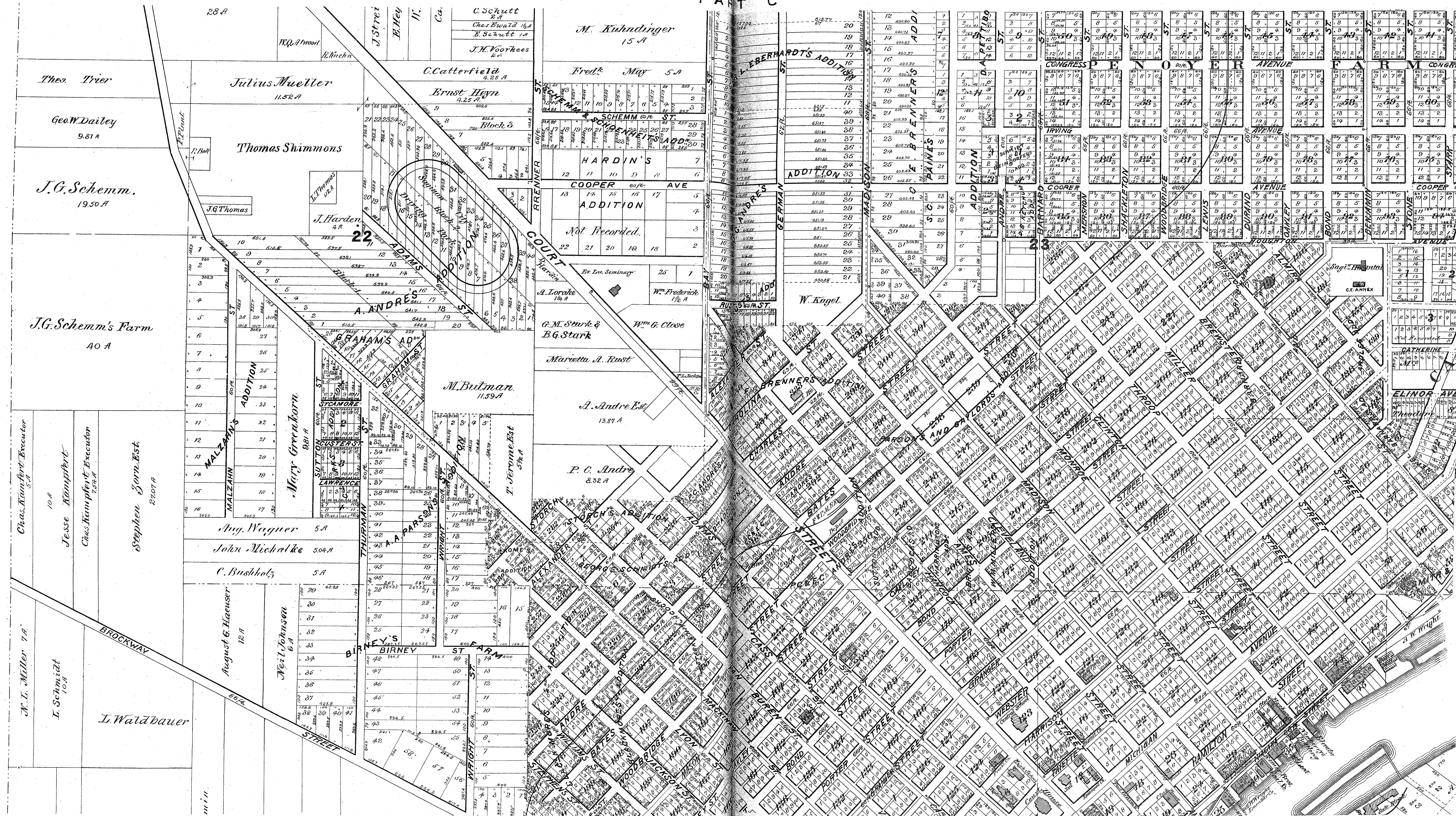
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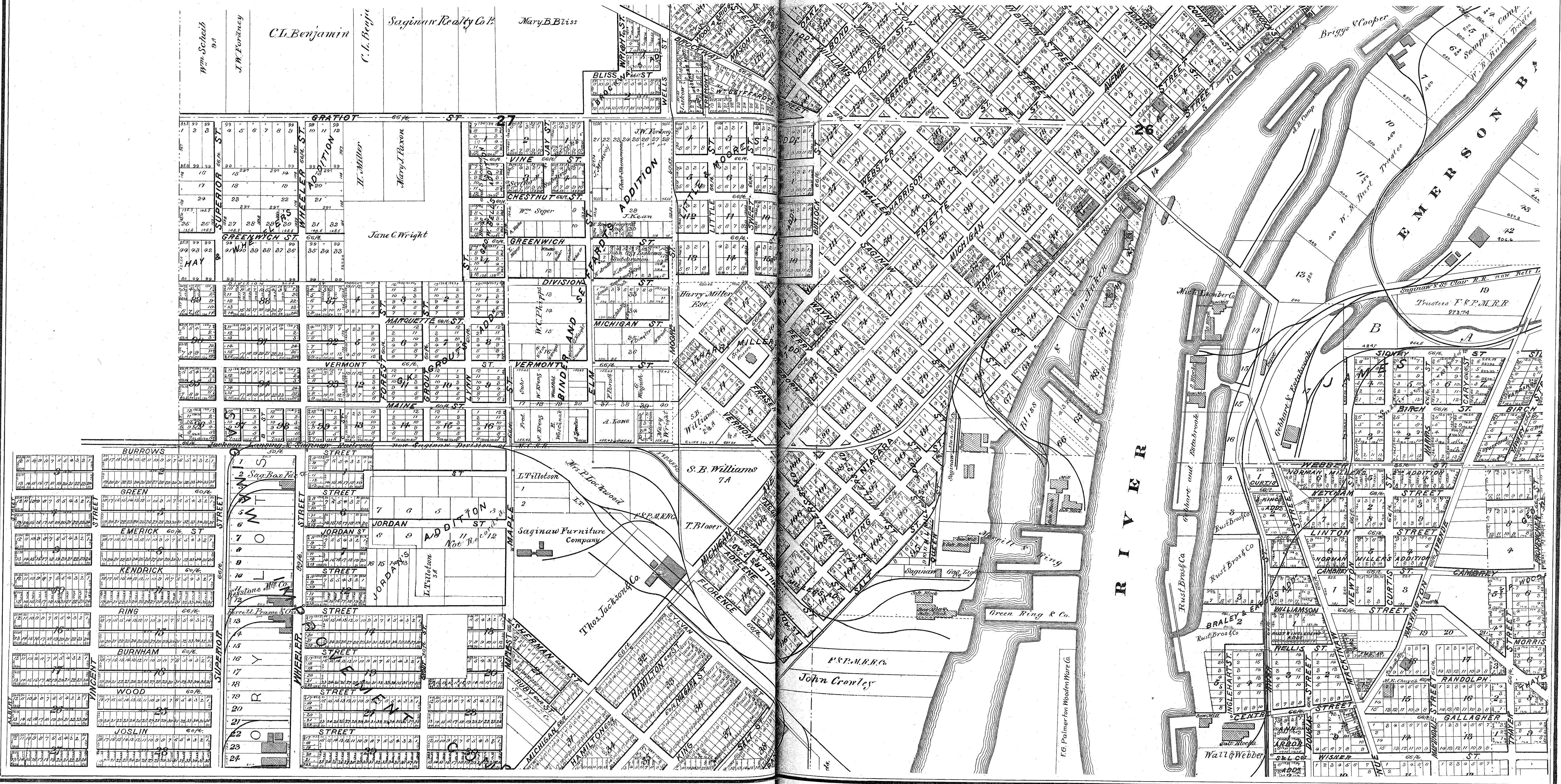




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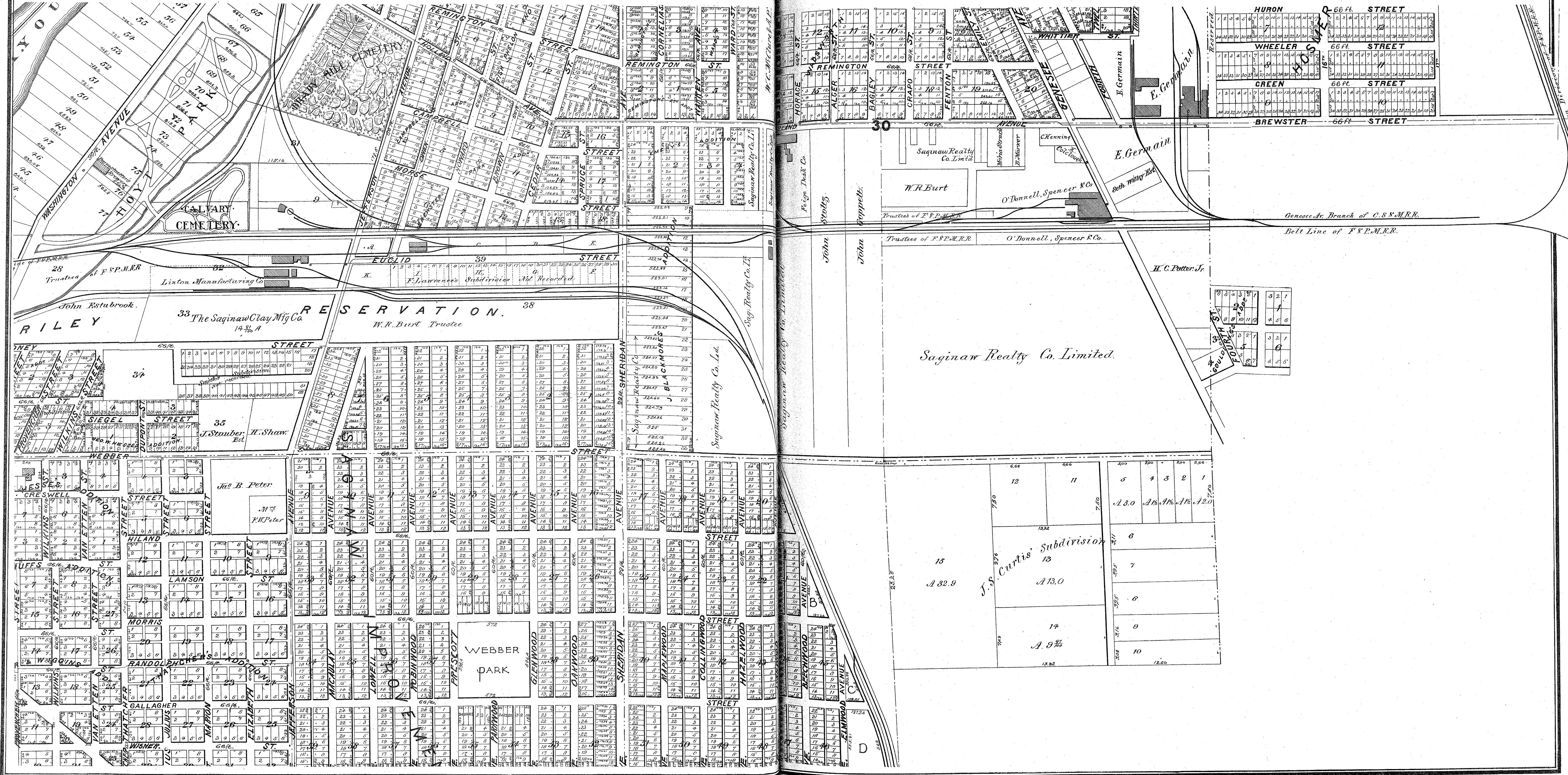


SAGINAW
PART E.



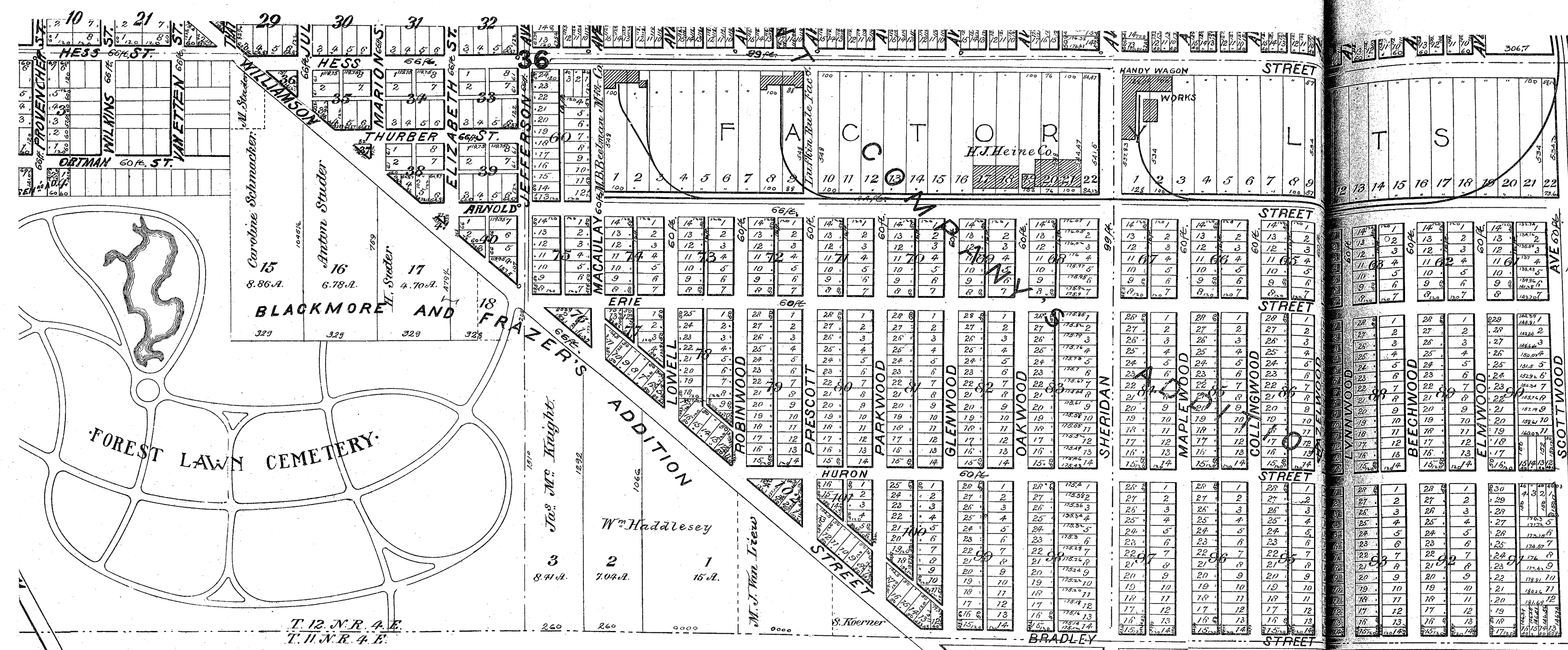
SAGINAW

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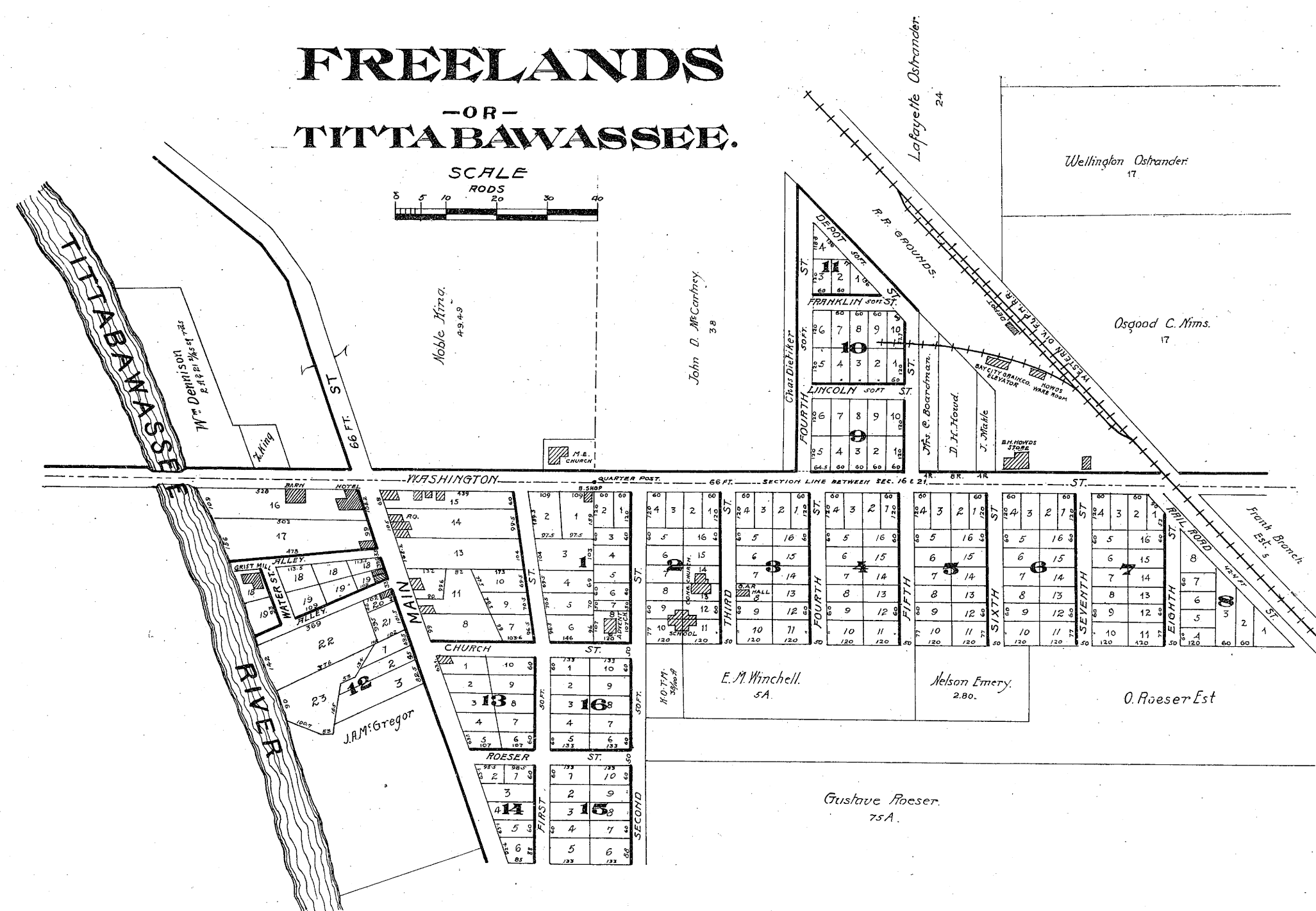


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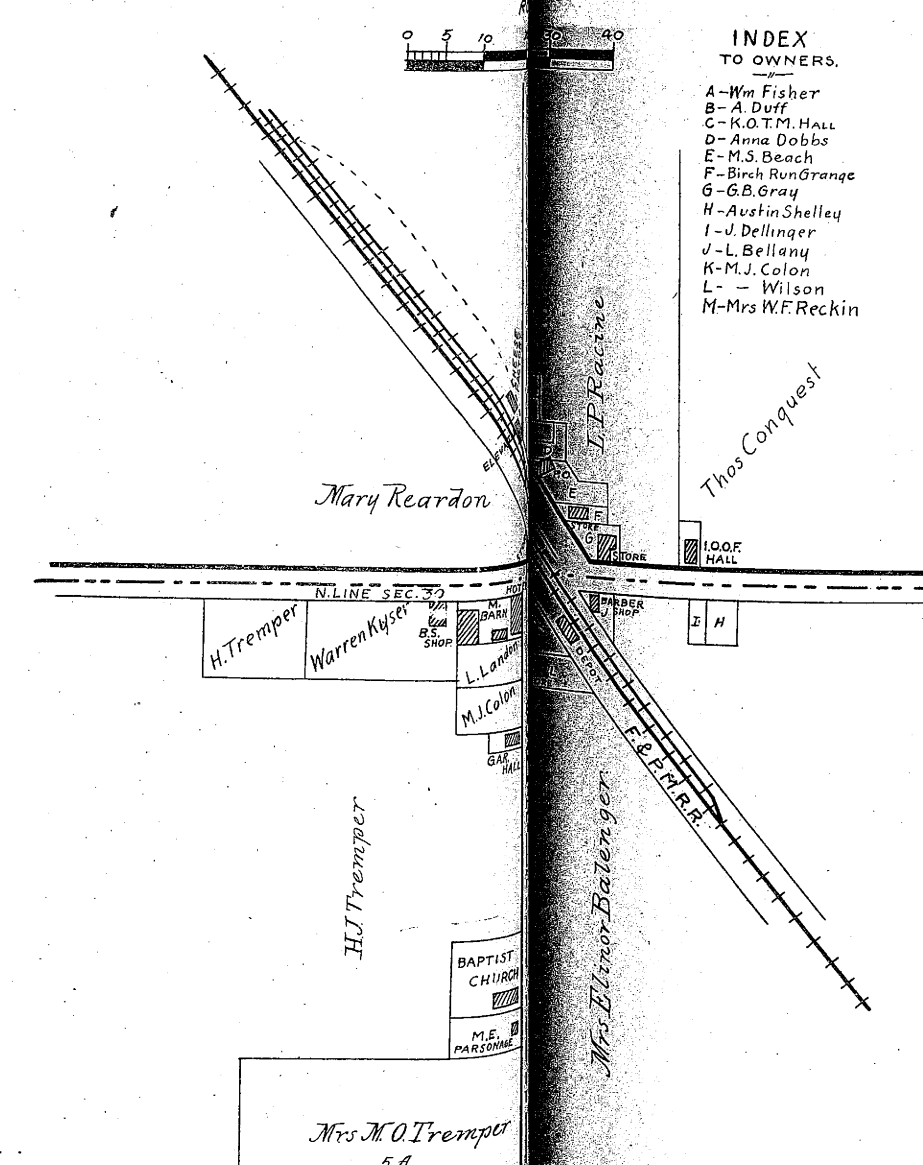
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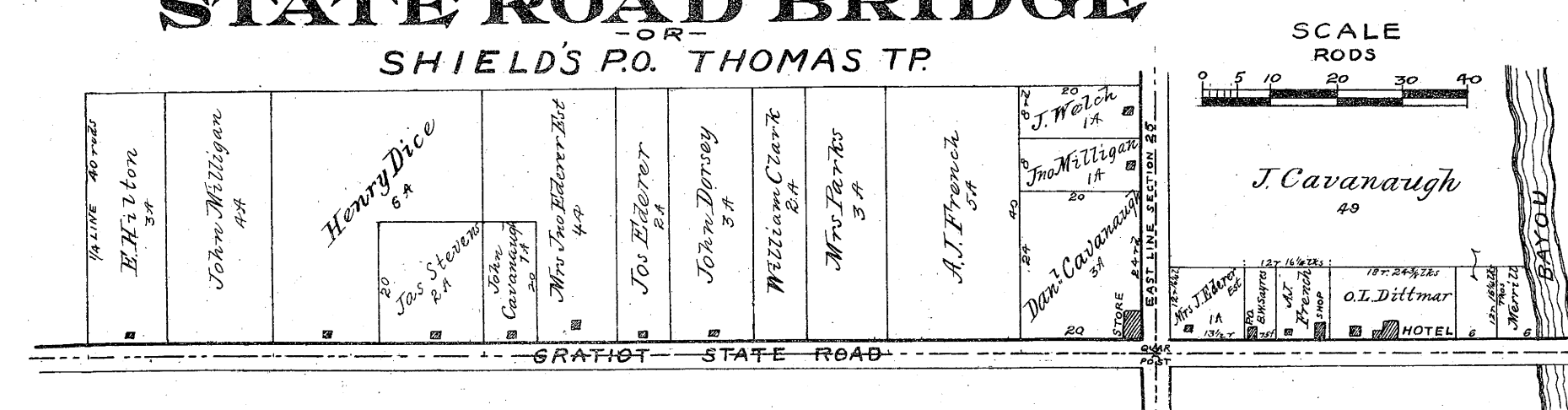
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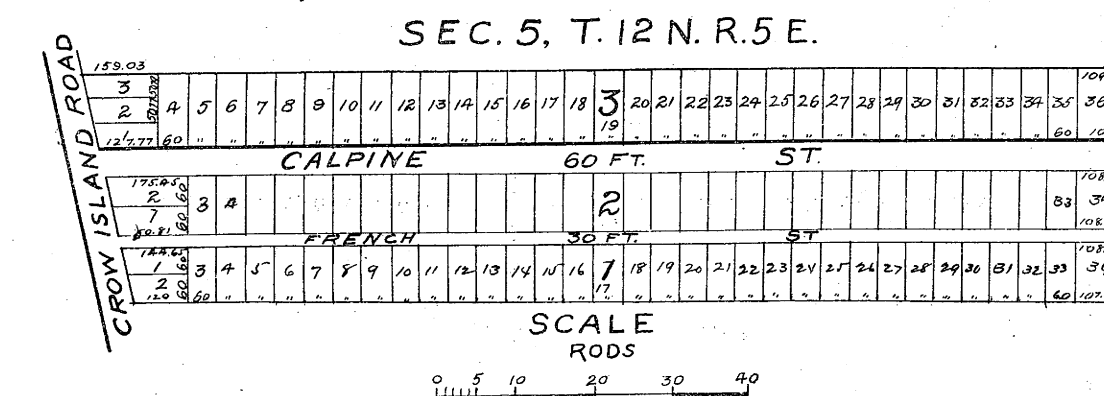
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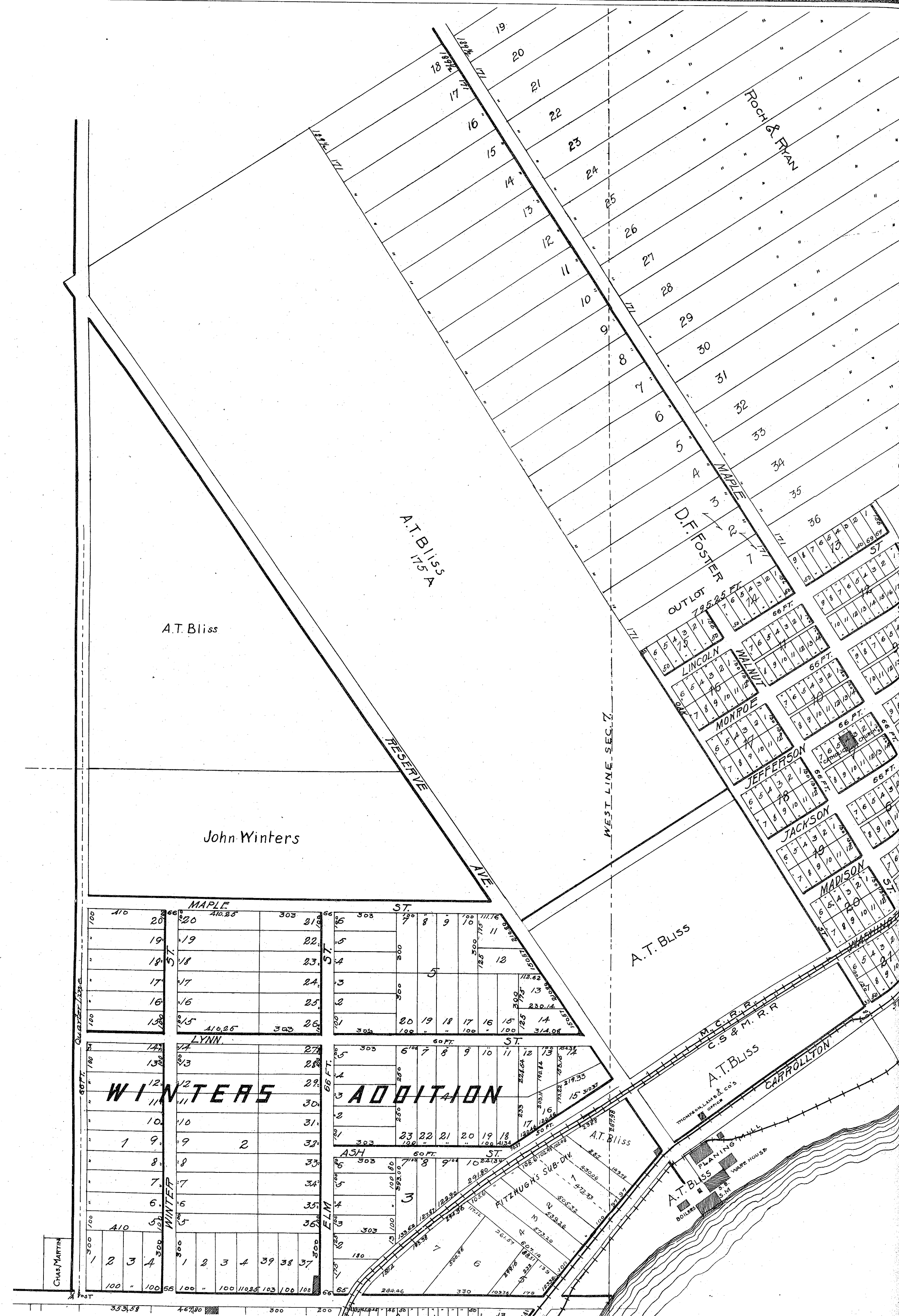


STATE ROAD BRIDGE
-OR-
SHIELDS P.O. THOMAS TP.



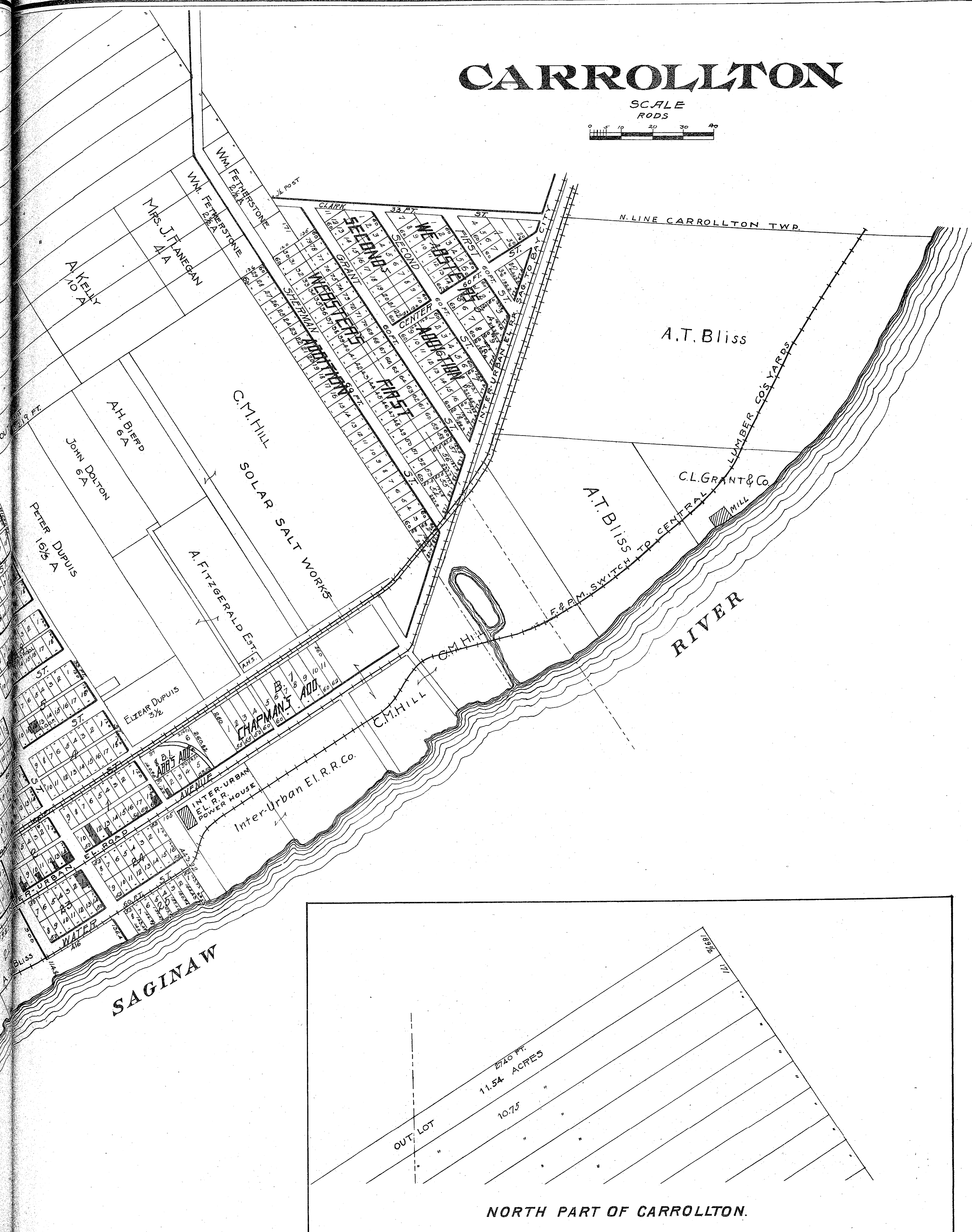
CALPINE'S SUB DIV.
SEC. 5, T. 12 N. R. 5 E.





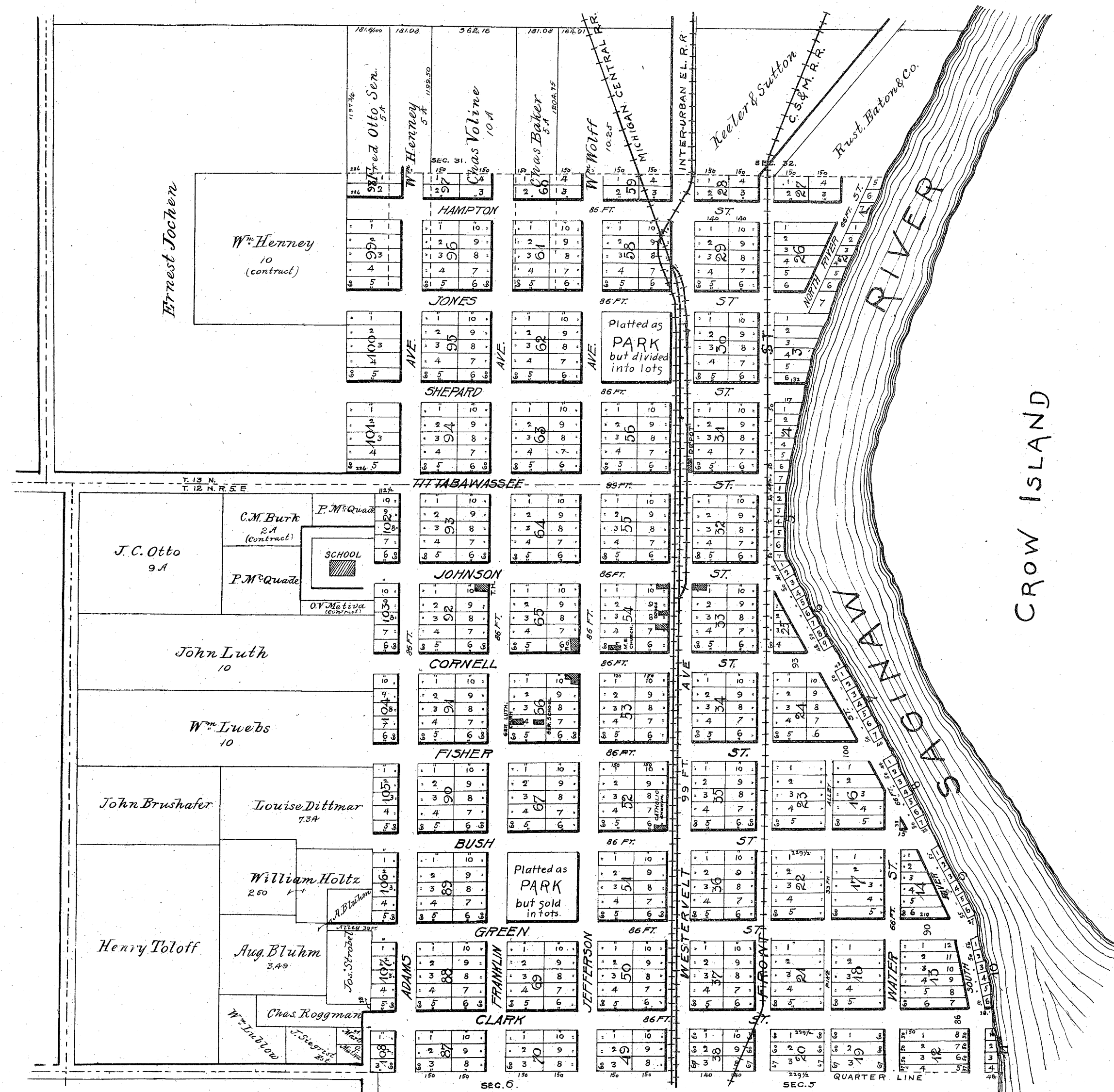
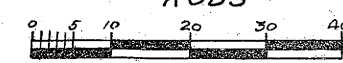
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RODS



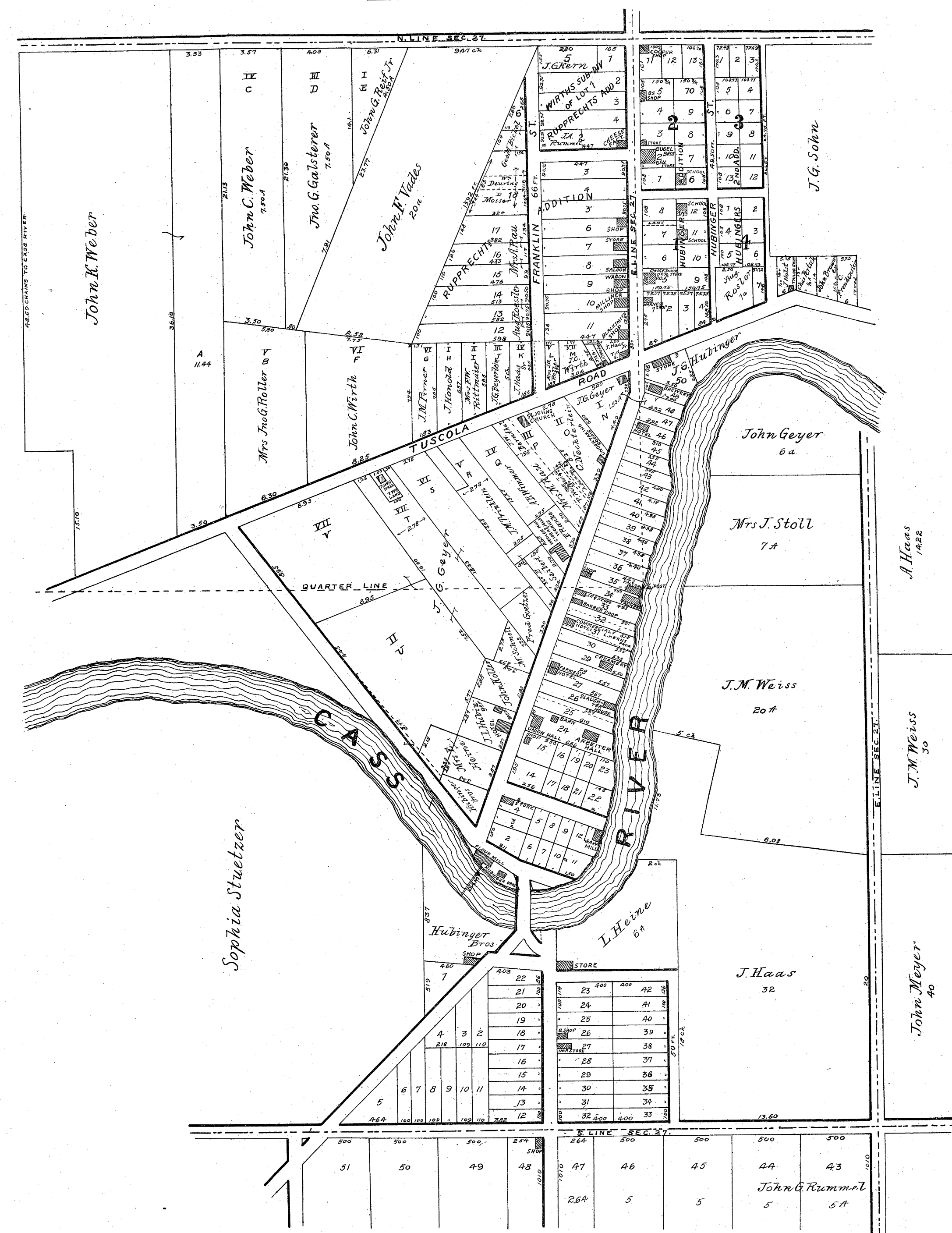
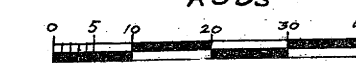
ZILWAUKEE

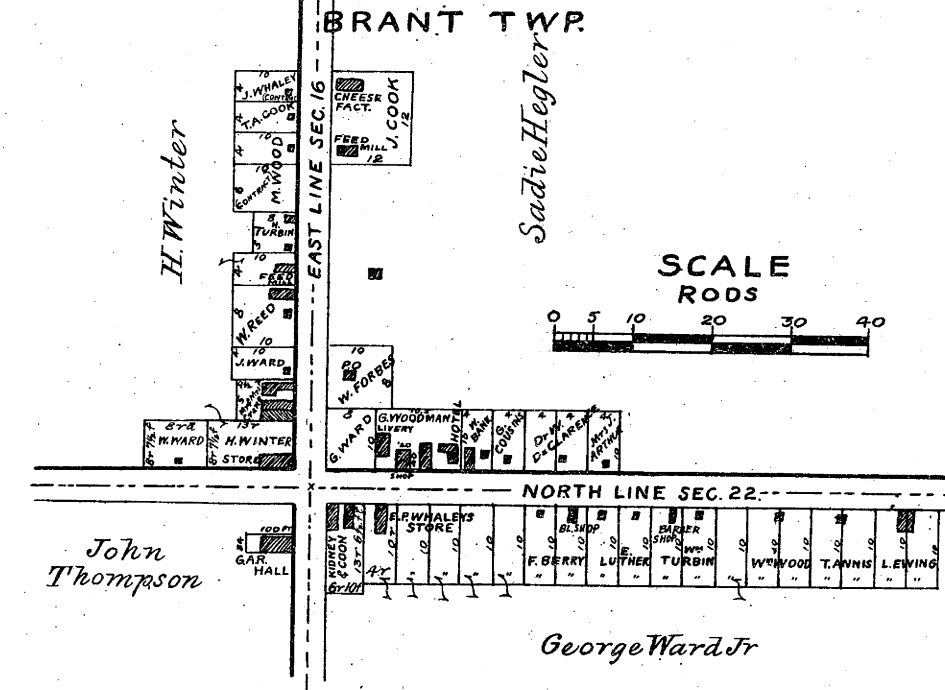
SCALE
RODS



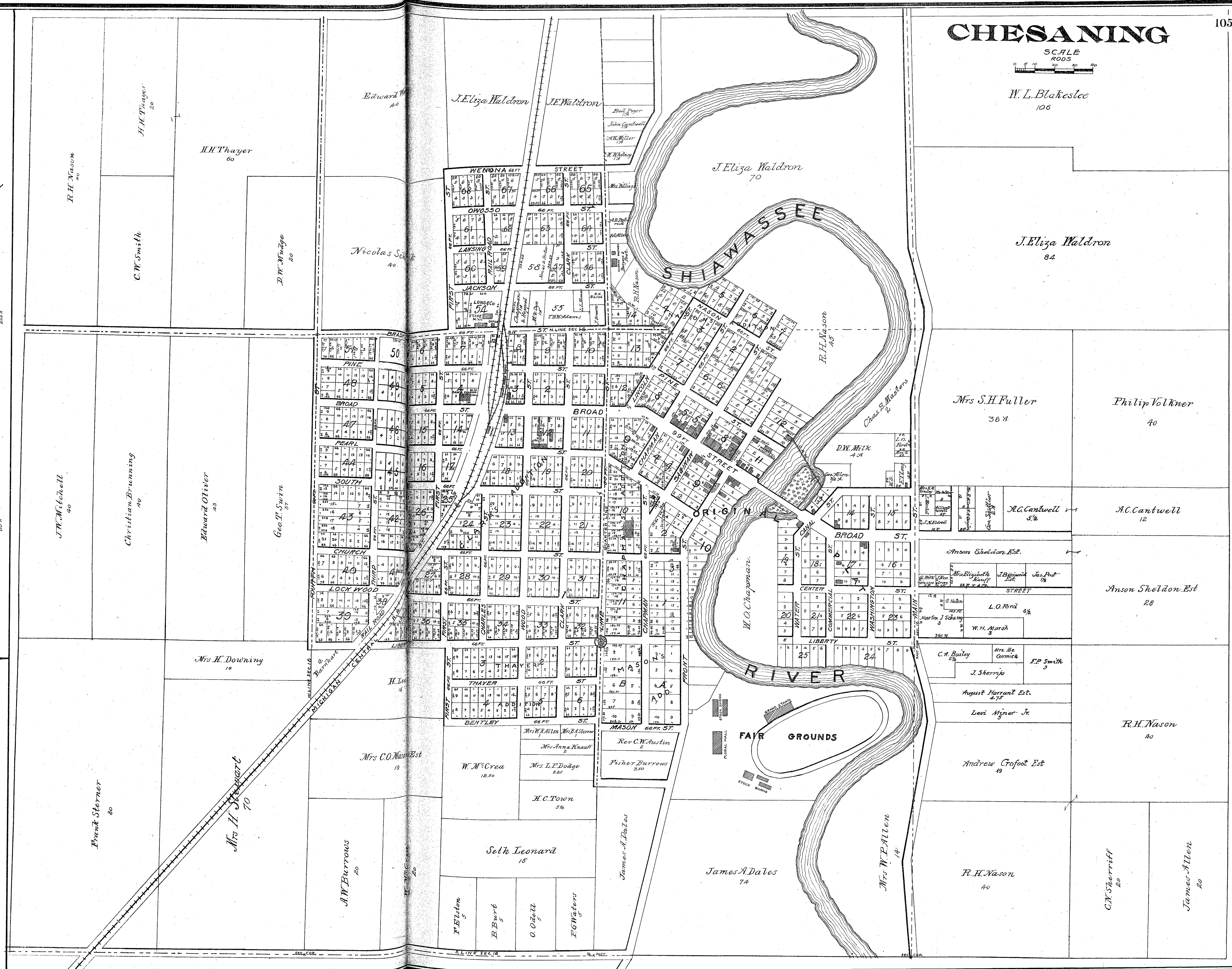
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SCALE
RODS

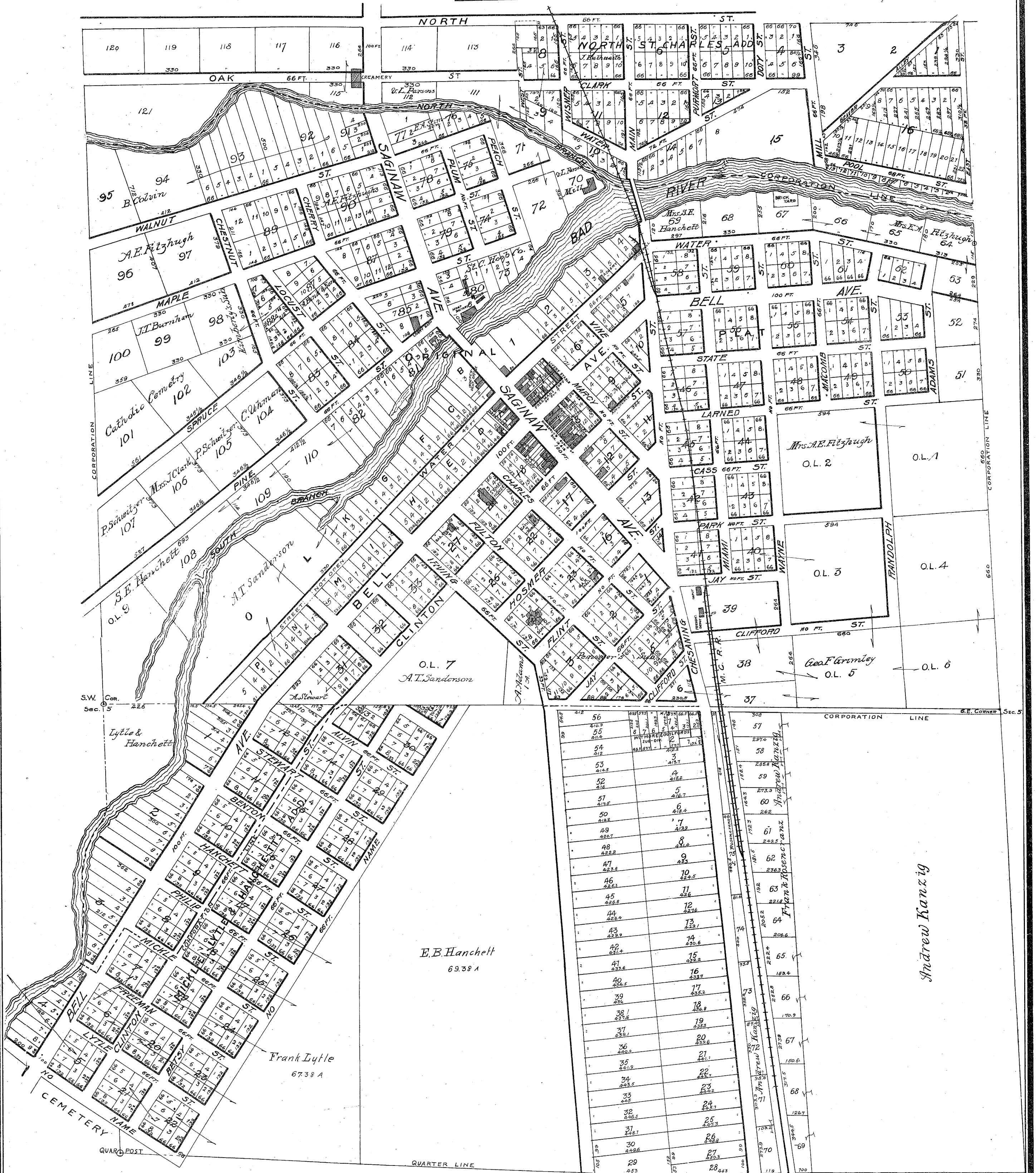


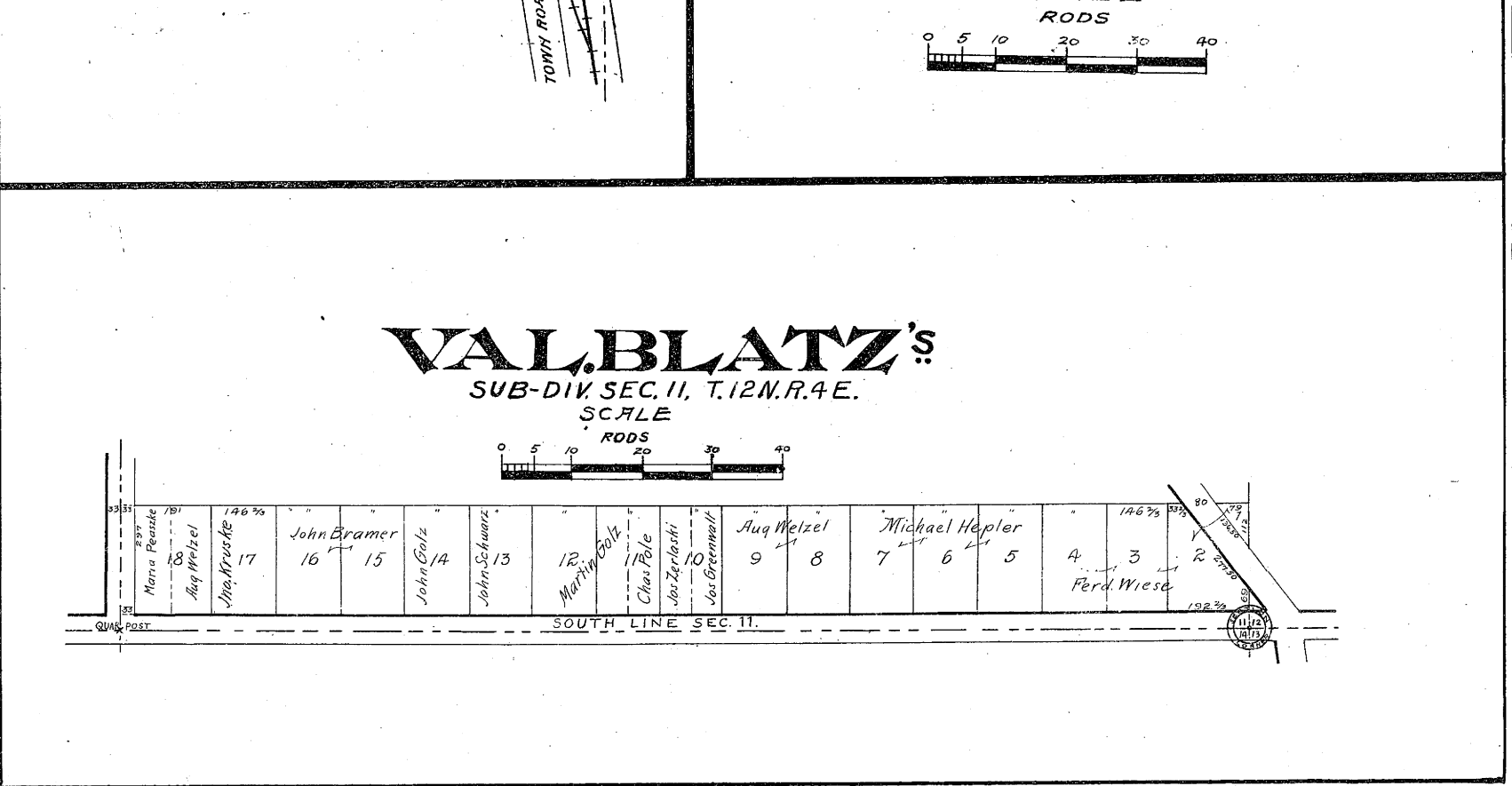
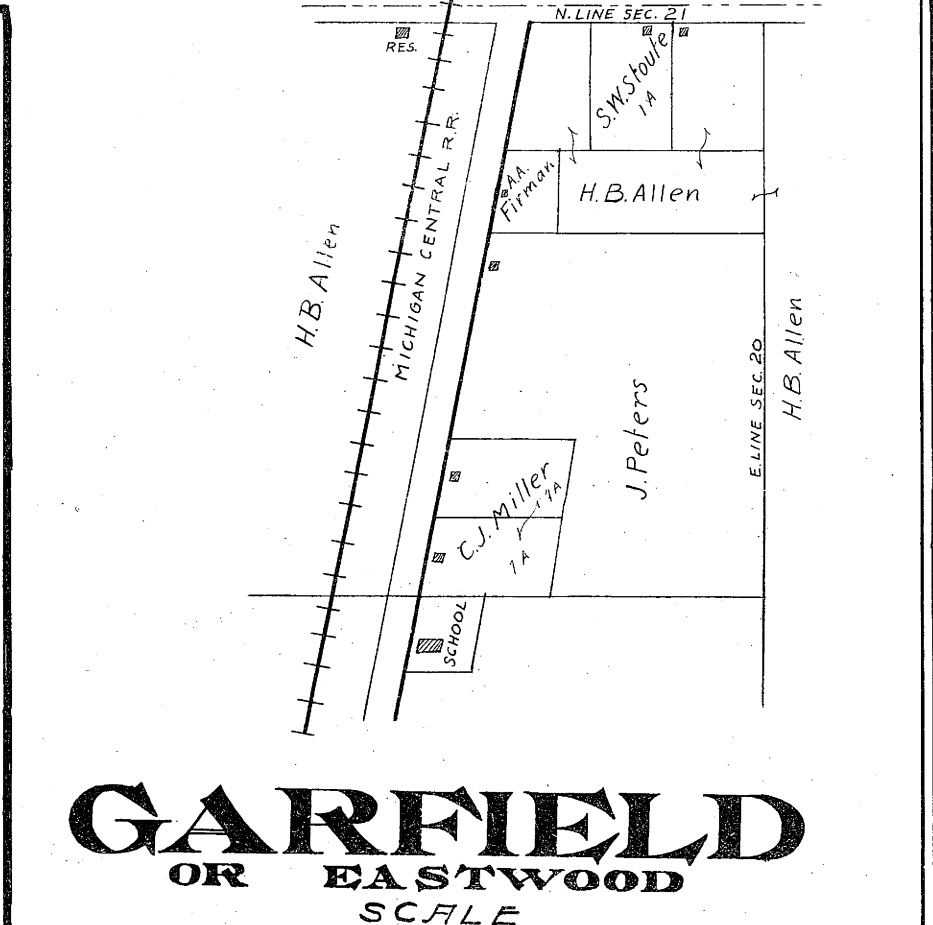
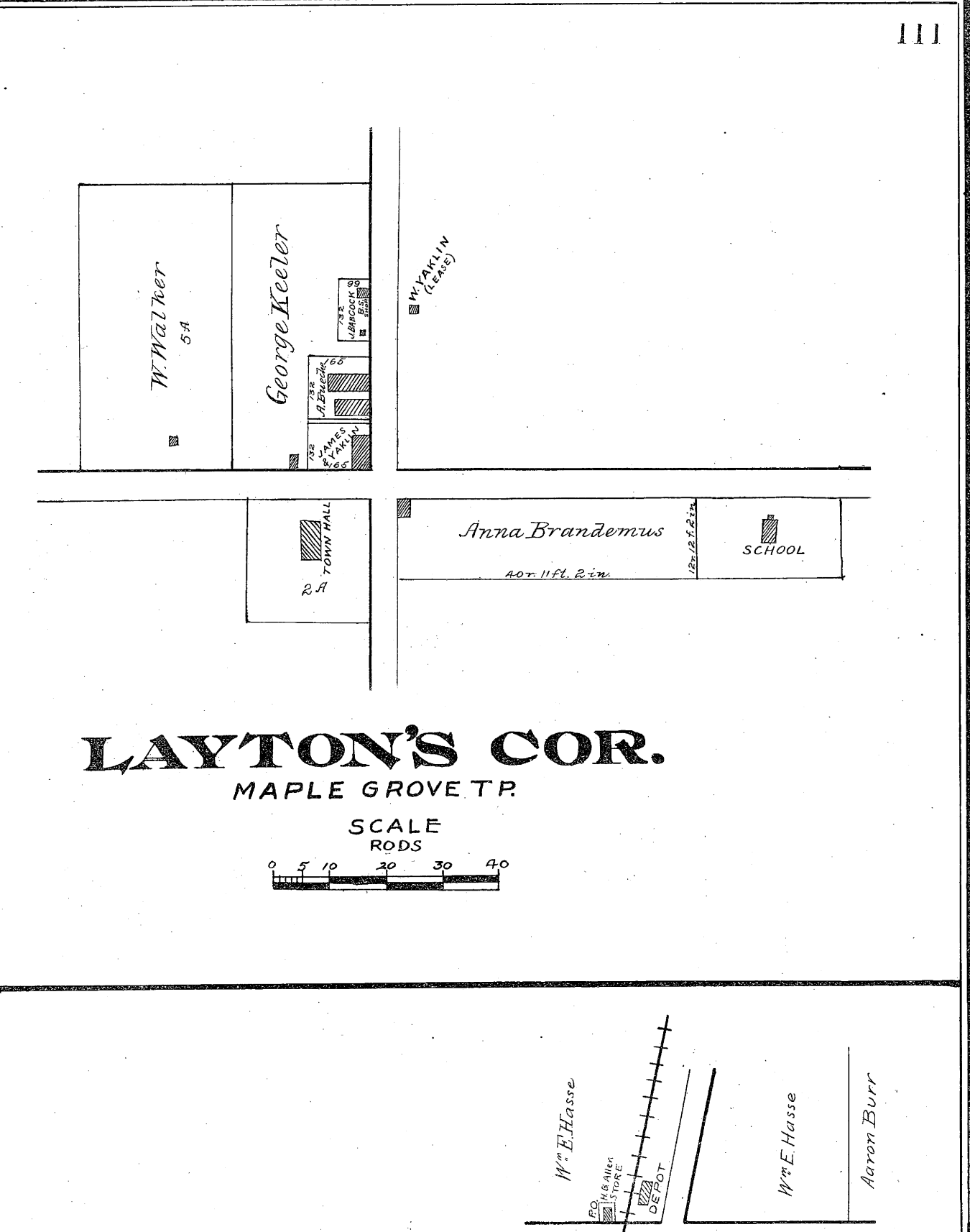


W. L. Blakeslee
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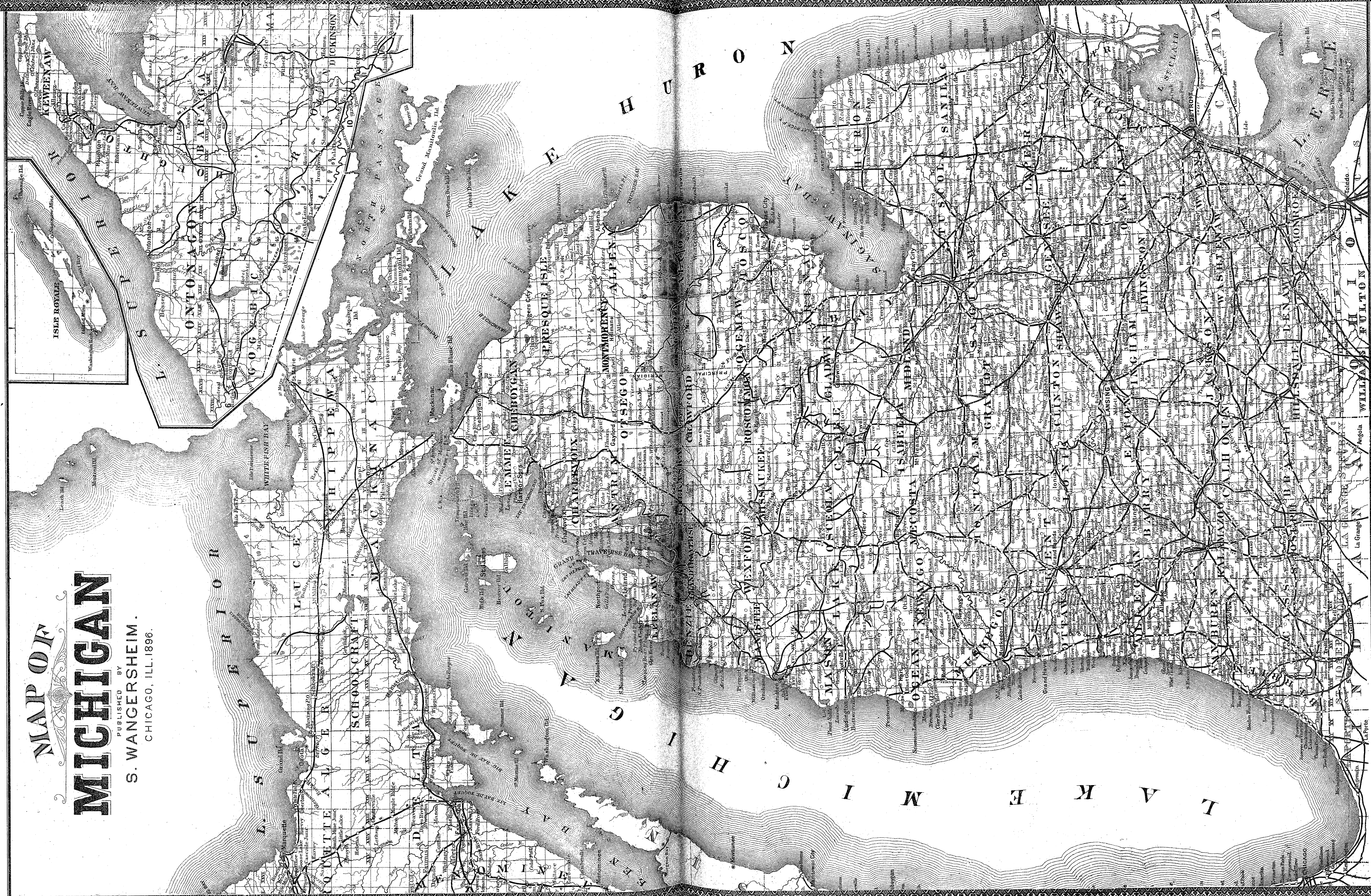
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MAP OF
MICHIGAN

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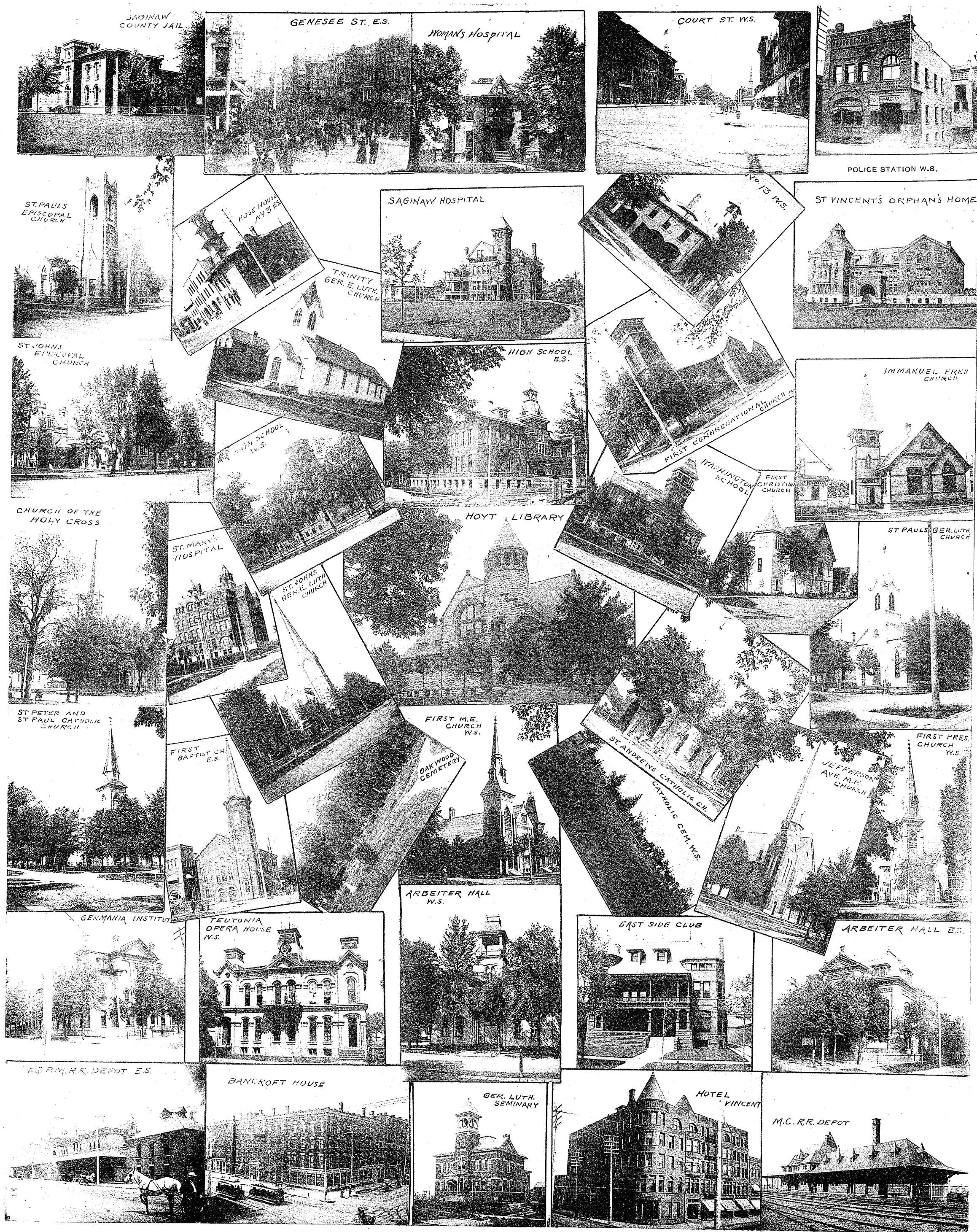


COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1. Geo. Housner, County Treasurer.
2. Geo. R. Strimbeck, Register of Deeds.
3. C. W. Hopkins, County Clerk.
4. G. A. Woolsey, School Commissioner.
5. Hon. Ferdinand Brucker, Judge of Probate.
6. Chas. J. Sparks, Register of Probate.
7. Jos. W. Kerns, Sheriff.
8. James McNalley, Deputy Sheriff.
9. Chas. Holmes, County Surveyor.
10. John Northwood, County Drain Commissioner.
11. John Gerber, Sup. Kochville.

12. Martin Stoker, Sup. Carrollton.
13. Geo. S. Lockwood, Sup. 13th Ward, City.
14. John Prendergast, Sup. 3d Ward, City.
15. A. B. Kelley, Ex-Sup. 10th Ward, City.
16. Christian Schmieder, Sup. 14th Ward, City.
17. J. M. Jost, Sup. 11th Ward, City.
18. Geo. E. Hammond, Sup. Birch Run.
19. Hon. John Baird, Sup. Elect and State Rep. of Zilwaukie.
20. John Leidlein, Sup. Buena Vista.
21. Nathaniel Crane, Sup. Brant.
22. Andrew Stacey, Sup. Bridgeport.

23. P. F. Becker, Sup. Taymouth.
24. Wm. E. Root, Sup. Swan Creek.
25. Marion Rifenberg, Sup. Brady.
26. S. W. Graham, Sup. Fremont.
27. A. M. Brown, Sup. Chapin.
28. John A. McGregor, Ex-Sup. Tittabawassee.
29. E. Koehler, Sup. Zilwaukie.
30. Anthony Bellen, Sup. Jonesfield.
31. Joseph Heinrich, Ex-Sup. James.
32. John C. Rauchholz, Sup. Richland.
33. Geo. Watson, Jr., Ex-Sup. Albee.



C. A. BECKMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER.

SNAP SHOTS OF SAGINAW AND VICINITY.

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BRIEF HISTORY

OF

SAGINAW COUNTY.

By WM. H. SWEET.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE history of a nation, state or county, from the period of its formation to the present time, is an interesting study. The writer of this brief prefatory notice of the history of Saginaw County, for the work connected herewith, will not attempt an elaborate detailed review of that history, but will endeavor to present to the reader a brief statement thereof, and of its early pioneers, and others who settled within the boundaries, at what may be termed the closing of the pioneer period. The facts, herein narrated, came to the writer's knowledge in part, traditionally, more or less historically, and the remainder chiefly from personal knowledge of those he may speak of herein,—of the character of such persons, and of the progress of the county, derived from an experience of nearly half a century of actual residence within its borders. The history of said county, like that of hundreds of other counties that have sprung into existence within the past sixty years, to those not familiar with the rapid march of progress made within the period above given, would seem more like romance than reality.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.

I may, I trust, be pardoned for alluding to the origin of the county, emerging as it did from a territorial condition—a child of the territory, as it were, and for venturing to refer briefly to some of the peculiarities of territorial legislation—not only relative to the origin of the county, but to the government of the territory, which was organized by the United States government in the early part of the year 1805. From the territorial laws I have gleaned some interesting and peculiar facts. The first recorded act is dated July 9, 1805, providing for a temporary seal of the territory; on July 24, 1805, provision was made for the organization of the Supreme Court, to consist of three judges, the first one appointed to be "Chief Judge."

This act provided but for one regular term, but authorized the holding of special sessions whenever two of the Judges should deem it necessary. It also defined certain jurisdictional powers, procedure and practice in said Court—that paper, instead of parchment, should be used in all Court proceedings.

By act adopted July 25, 1805, three judicial districts were created, viz: The district of Erie, the district of Huron and Detroit, and the district of Michilimackinac, and provided also that one of said three judges should preside at each term of said district court.

August 2, 1805, an act was adopted providing that "Justices of the Peace, and every regular Minister of the Gospel may solemnize marriages." This act required the consent of the father or guardian of the parties to the mar-

riage, when either of the parties to be married were under the age of twenty-one years.

August 29, 1805, an act was passed licensing various occupations, and affixing certain penalties for its violation. It provided for the licensing of ferries, requiring each ferryman, whenever called upon at any hour of the night or day, to respond to any call, and affixing a penalty of \$100 for refusing to do so; and should such ferryman demand and take a higher rate of ferriage than prescribed by law, he should pay a fine not exceeding \$100. This act fixed the price of license for retailing merchandise at \$20 per annum; it also required licensed tavern keepers to furnish suitable entertainment and accommodation for man and horse, and failing to do so, be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

The Governor and Judges of the territory, who were the law-making power thereof, seemed to have an eye to the necessities of the inner man, and his creature comforts in the foregoing enactments; and what follows in relation to said last mentioned act, proves likewise, that they had a tender regard for the morals of the people of the territory, by providing that "any person licensed to keep a tavern, any retailer of wine or spirituous liquors or strong drink, (whatever that may have been,) who should knowingly permit or allow any rioting, or should suffer any disorders, revelling or drunkenness within their houses, out houses, sheds, arbors or other places in their occupancy, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$100, besides costs, for every such offence."

By way of compensating public officers for their service rendered to the public of the territory, on August 30, 1805, an act was adopted, allowing them compensation as follows: To the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for all the services rendered by him, an annual sum of \$25, besides such fees as were properly chargeable to litigants in said Court. "To the Clerk of any District Court, an annual salary of \$15," besides fees from litigants as aforesaid, which were fixed by said act. "To the Marshall of the territory, an annual compensation of \$25, payable semi-annually," besides certain fees from litigants, which were also fixed by said act. "To every Juror, twenty-five cents in each verdict rendered in any case." To each witness 50 cents per day, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents travelling fees per mile "coming only."

September 10, 1805, the Governor and Judges enacted that "there should be a tax on every coach, chariot, phaeton, chaise, calash, chair or other riding carriage, of one dollar for every wheel, and on every sleigh, carriage, or other carriage for riding in winter, of two dollars;" upon "every horse and mare of the age of three years, one dollar, and upon every other horse, mare, colt, ass or mule, of thirty cents." On every dog three months old, kept by any one person or family, of fifty cents; if more than one dog is kept, on a

second dog, one dollar, and for every dog above two, one dollar and a half.

On September 13, 1805, a law was enacted relative to the holding of inquests by the Marshall, which provided that as soon as he shall be certified of the dead body of a person supposed to have come to his or her death by violence or casualty, forthwith to summon a jury for such inquest, and if a juror thus summoned failed to appear, without having a reasonable excuse, "he shall forfeit the sum of thirteen dollars, thirty-three and one-third cents." This act also provided for the collection of such forfeiture. It further provided that in case the Marshall failed to do his duty, as imposed by said act, for each such offence he should forfeit \$100—one half of which should be paid to the informer, and the other half for the use of the territory.

October 7, 1805, an act was passed allowing certain claims, among which were the following: To the Marshall, a sum not exceeding \$25, for summoning three grand juries, one petit jury, and for superintending the erection of a bower for the holding of a Court. This item suggests the poet Moore's line: "Will you come to the bower I have shaded for you?"

John Dodymeade was allowed twenty dollars "for the use of his house for holding a Court eight days."

Louis Moran was allowed eight dollars for two months use of his house for the session of the Governor and Judges, "acting in their legislative department."

John Meame was allowed five dollars "for fitting up drums for the militia." For the service of the militia, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. To Michael Moneth, and I. Valusa, for labor in the erection of a bower for the holding of a Court, the sum of eight dollars. To John Burnett, seven dollars for writing militia commissions.

"To meet extraordinary and unforeseen expenses justly incurred, there is appropriated a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

October 8, 1805, the Marshall was authorized to contract with any person offering the lowest bid for the support of each pauper, but limiting his authority to contract for a greater sum than twenty-five cents per day. It appears also therein that an Indian named Ke-wa-bish-kim, had been convicted of the murder of one Chas. Ulrich, in the year 1821, and on the 21st day of January, 1822, the Governor and Judges appropriated \$176.55, to pay to Austin E. Wing, sheriff of Wayne County, for services rendered by him in the Supreme Court, and for executing said Indian. To Thos. Rowland, they also appropriated \$33.88 for erecting a gallows for the execution of said Indian.

Samuel B. Beach, by legislative act, was duly authorized to plead and practice in the several Courts of law and equity, in the territory.

March 8, 1822, there was appropriated to Chas. Larned, one hundred dollars for his salary as Attorney-General for one year. It is somewhat interesting after all, to peruse these brief references to the legislation of the Fathers of the territory. I have selected them because strikingly in contrast with the legislation of today, and the salaries paid to men now occupying official positions.

It is indeed interesting to "look upon this picture and upon that." A charming simplicity is exhibited throughout these antiquated tomes, the territorial laws, and withal, a directness, clearness and brevity not equalled by modern legislation.

The men who set in motion the territorial government, and erected and established its early laws, were men eminently fit "to lay the foundations of an empire."

THE INDIAN TREATY OF 1819.

In 1819 the Aborigines held absolute sway over the fertile and beauteous valley of the Saginaw and the surrounding country, and were kept in a condition of semi-allegiance and peace, chiefly through fear of the strong arm of the government, the weight of which they had but a short time previous felt at or near the banks of the rivers Thames and Raisin. In the year last mentioned, the famous treaty with the resident tribes, by that patriotic Father of the territory and state, General Lewis Cass, was made, and by it the Indians parted with the fee of the land, reserving therefrom certain lands, among which was the James Riley Reservation, so known, now lying within the corporate limits of the City of Saginaw, comprising that beautiful area of land lying north of South Saginaw and south of Bristol Street, and which is now mainly occupied by the elegant homes of many of our affluent citizens.

ORGANIZATION OF OAKLAND COUNTY.

Oakland County was organized in 1819. In 1822 the territorial government empowered that county to levy a sufficient tax to defray the expenses of the county, not exceeding one per cent. of the appraised valuation. As yet, Saginaw had not known a tax collector. In the same year, the unorganized counties of Saginaw, Lapeer, Sanilac and Shiawassee, were attached to Oakland for judicial purposes.

In 1830 the township of Saginaw was created, embracing within its limits the entire county. In 1831 an act for the establishment of a seat of justice at the City of Saginaw was passed. In the same year an act, defining the boundaries of Saginaw County was adopted, and included within such boundaries were thirty-two townships, embracing portions of Gladwin, Midland and Tuscola Counties.

ORGANIZATION OF SAGINAW COUNTY.

January 28, 1835, an act was passed organizing this county, provided that the township board of Saginaw sit and act as a county board until three townships should be organized, and conferred upon said board authority to transact all business, as by law was conferred upon boards of supervisors. Embraced within the limits of Saginaw County, was the territory now known as Bay County. For the first time in the history of the county did the local authorities impose a tax upon its citizens. I find no record of the levying of any prior tax.

In 1857 Bay County was organized, since which time no material change has taken place affecting the boundaries of Saginaw County.

A GLIMPSE AT THE LOCAL HISTORY OF SAGINAW, PRIOR TO ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1835.

Persons now familiar with the magnificent growth of the county, with its wealth and population, can scarcely realize that the first settlers in the valley located therein in 1815. They were mostly of French origin and half breeds; their avocations chiefly trading with the Indians, hunting and fishing. Notably among them was Lewis Campau, an intelligent, shrewd, far-seeing operator. A man who will be remembered as its first genuine pioneer so long as the records of the county shall exist.

In 1820, one Henderson, was appointed Indian agent by the United States government, a position which was afterwards filled by James Frazer and others, until the final dismemberment of the Indian bands of the valley. In the office of the Register of Deeds of Saginaw is a small volume, known as "Transcribed Records," which contains copies of conveyances and other instruments relating to the title to real estate within the county, transcribed by authority from the records of Oakland County; real estate transactions which

occurred while Saginaw was attached to Oakland County for judicial and other purposes.

Recorded in said Transcribed Record Book, are eighty-three instruments, of which, there are sixty-six deeds, ten mortgages, three patents, two assignments, a plat of the village of Saginaw, and the Dexter plat of Saginaw City. The first of said plats was recorded May 8, 1823. Farley and McClaskey proprietors; and the second, January 7, 1835. The first entry (original) made in "Liber A of Deeds" of Saginaw County, was entered therein April 3, 1835, and shortly after the passage of the act organizing Saginaw County. The first two conveyances found in said Transcribed Records are dated respectively, February 24, and May 8, 1823, and which purport to convey to Louis Campau lots 77 and 139, of the Town of Sagana; McClaskey and Farley being the grantors therein named.

The two lots last mentioned are located near the Mill of A. W. Wright & Co. Lot 137 fronted on the river, and forms a portion of the site upon which said Mill now stands. Upon said lot 137, Louis Campau erected a massive two story log structure, shortly after his said purchase. This house was of great strength and solidity—built of huge squared logs and was evidently erected to subserve a double purpose,—a pleasant residence, and a structure of sufficient strength and safety to protect an armed and plucky family from an assault by the Indians. This building for many years was a somewhat cherished landmark, an ancient souvenir of the pioneer age of the County. The recollection of the writer is, that it was destroyed by fire sometime in the sixties. For many years its occupant was one John B. Desnoyer, who evidently occupied it and subsisted upon the charity of the Campau family, and with whom he was connected. Mr. Desnoyer was a gentleman of the old French school, intelligent, voluble, communicative, polite. In memory I can see this aged French gentleman as he appeared to me forty-six years ago on the occasion of numerous visits I made to him. I fancy I see the easy grace and refinement of manner when he greeted me, and proffered a pinch of Maccaboy from his well filled silver snuff box. To the writer Mr. Desnoyer related many a tale of frontier life, of Indian warfare, of his experience on the frontier as trapper and trader. They were then most interesting to me, and the repetition thereof would seem equally so to the reader of today.

Shortly after the death of this antique French gentleman, the old house fell a victim to the flames.

In 1821 or 1822, the general government constructed a block house, or barrack, for the use of a company of soldiers, whose presence were even then deemed necessary to hold the Indians in awe. It was erected near the site of the present Taylor House, and remained there until some time after 1850. Its occupancy by the United States troops, was of short duration. The Company sent here, lost by death one or more of its officers, and the location was then regarded as one unfavorable to the health of the garrison, and it was abandoned.

One of the earliest white settlers of the valley was Eleazer Jewitt, then, (if I recollect aright, his statement to me,) in the employ of the American Fur Company, which had established an agency at Saginaw. He located then at Green Point, and spent the remainder of his life in Saginaw, filling many important public positions faithfully and well. I recall a reminiscence related by Mr. Jewitt of his early sojourn in Saginaw. There were no swine in the county, and the Judge, (as Mr. Jewitt was afterwards familiarly known,) purchased in one of the older counties a number of shoats, and drove them through. In doing so, he stopped over night with his pigs at an Indian encampment on the Flint river. The Indians coveted the pigs, and on the morning of his departure, manifested a disposition to detain them. The Judge started them homeward, and at the first hostile demonstration, he leveled his rifle and drew a bead upon the foremost Indian, which had the desired effect, and he drove in his porkers unmolested.

In relating this adventure, the Judge remarked that he felt at the time a strange commotion in his hair, and a cold sensation down his spinal column. The Judge was clear grit, as were all of the early pioneers of the valley; accustomed as they were to face dangers which daily threatened them. With the Judge, on that occasion, it was "root, hog or die." (The reader will pardon this classical illustration).

In 1830 came the Hon. Albert Miller, late of Bay County, who was followed closely by the Williams Brothers, Joseph

and Thomas Busby, Elijah N. Davenport, Noah Brach, Judge Ure, Norman, W. L. P. and Charles D. Little, Hiram L. Miller, Charles L. Richman, Peter C. Andre, the McCarthys and Thompsons, Beachs and Shields, of Thomastown and Tittabawassee, Lull and Spalding, Swarthout and Elmer, of Saginaw Town. Of all the persons I have herein named, the only survivors remaining, are Charles D. Little, Peter C. Andre and Thomas Busby, the latter now residing at Ypsilanti, in this state.

To Mrs. Eleazer Jewitt and Mrs. Gardner D. Williams, belongs the honor of giving birth to the two first white children born in the valley.

SKETCH OF THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF SAGINAW TOWNSHIP.

A history of the rise and progress of the County and Township, however brief, would be at fault without some recognition of its official proceeding. To the young, a close study of such record would prove beneficial and instructive, because it discloses the way in which the foundation of civil government is laid by the founders thereof, and upon which its future super-structure—civilly and morally—is reared. I take the liberty to present a portion of the record of the township and county:

First meeting October 2, 1835. Board met at the house of E. Davenport, in the village of Saginaw.

Present, G. D. Williams, Supervisor; Albert Miller, A. F. Mosely, Justices of the Peace; E. S. Williams, Town Clerk.

Board allowed in payment of officer's fees \$71.60, included in which was the sum of fifteen dollars for attorney's services for the year 1835.

For township expenses	\$ 93 94
For building bridges	100 00
For collector fees	9 69

1836. Amount voted to be raised for the year \$2,400.62, which included an item for building jail \$1,570.59.

1837. Amount voted to be raised for all purposes \$2,279.04. At an election held the people voted to issue bonds in the sum of \$10,000, for the purpose of building a Court House.

1838. J. Riggs succeeded G. D. Williams as Supervisor, otherwise the board remained as at its first meeting.

Board met February 20th and adopted a plan for a Court House, and advertised for bids for its construction.

May 3d sealed proposals were opened by the board, of which there were four. Amounts severally bid, were as follows: \$11,000, \$11,500, \$11,950, \$12,000. Without accepting either bid, the board proceeded to sell at auction the job of building the Court House, and it was struck off to Asa Hill at \$9,510. His bid was accepted March 6, 1838.

The board allowed the sum of \$9.20 for making the census of the county, "being at the rate of \$1 for every one hundred persons."

The population of the county at this time, assuming the above statement to be correct, must have been 920.

At the October session of the board, the following sums were voted to be raised, viz:

For Wolf Bounties	\$ 28 80
For interest on Court House bonds	700 00
For State tax	1,709 00
For support of poor	100 00
Town expenses	646 81

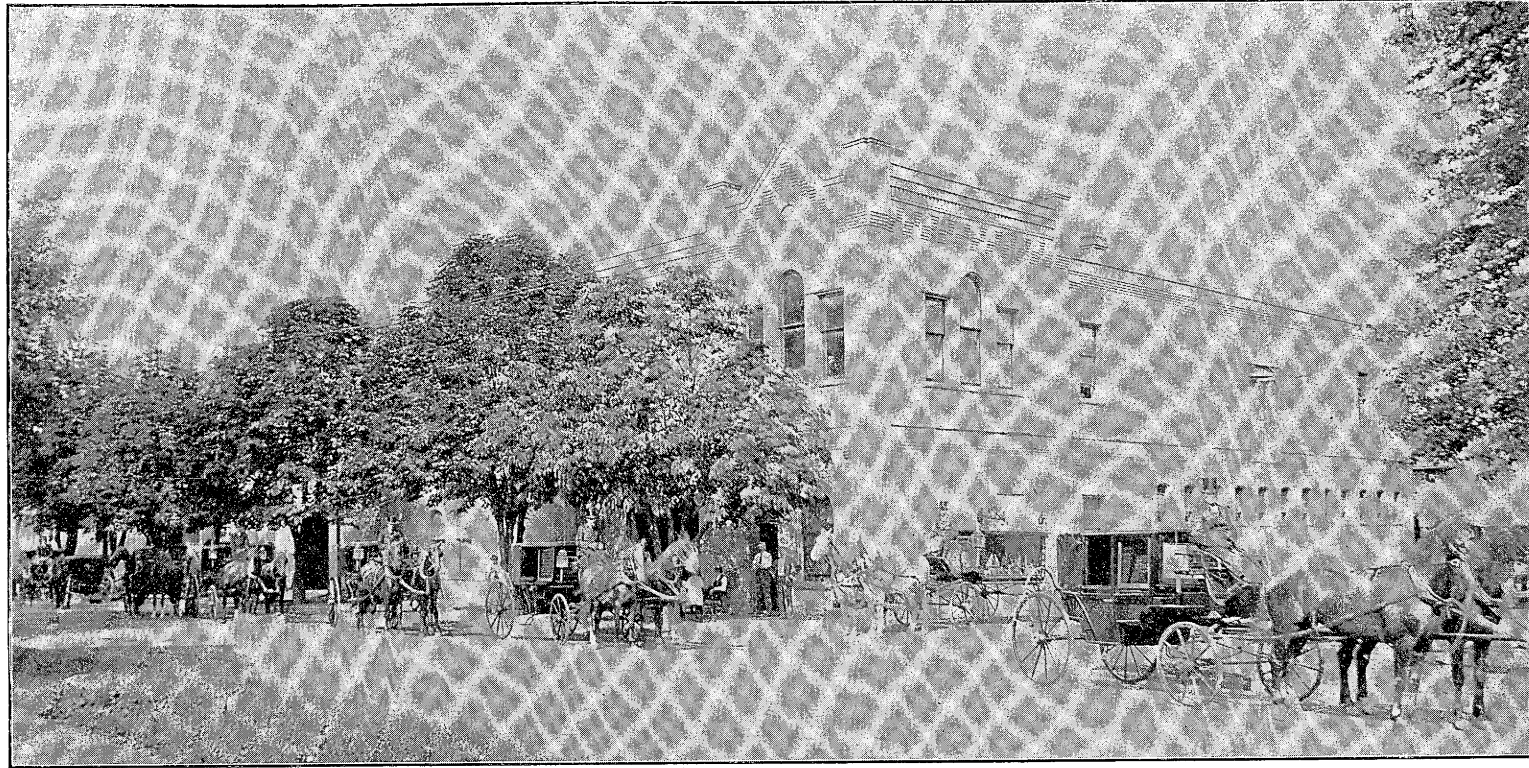
November 14, 1838. Sheriff of the county informed the board that he had a prisoner on his hands and did not know what to do with him, no place having been provided for that purpose, whereupon he was authorized by the board to lease of A. Butts the block house for one year, with the privilege of erecting therein two cells. (This is the first intimation in the record of the commission of crime in the county.)

By the revised laws of Michigan of 1838, a board of county commissioners was provided for, to be elected and to hold office for three years. The act conferred upon such board substantially the authority now vested in the boards of supervisors.

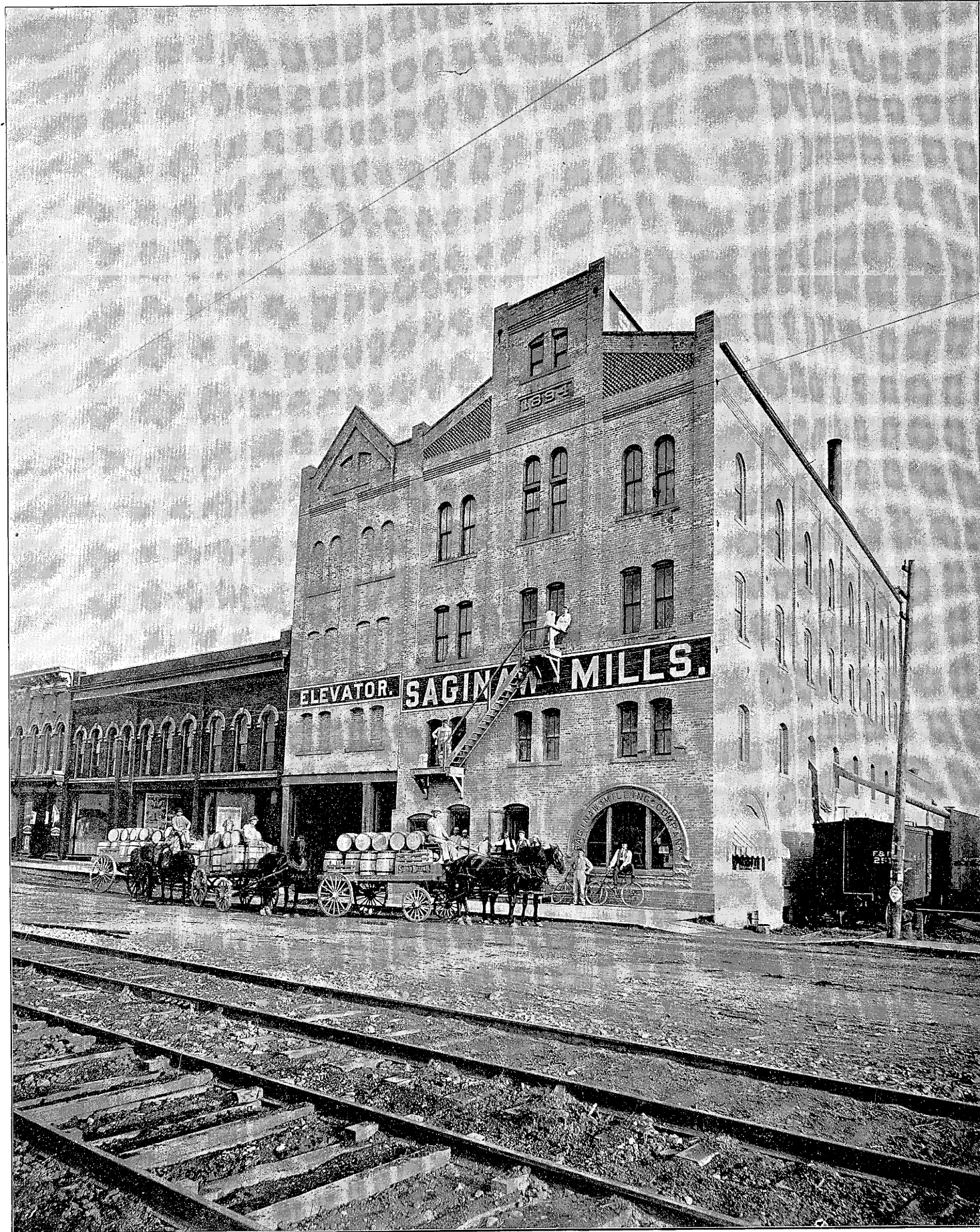
Said record of November 19, 1838, discloses the fact that Duncan McLellan, Cromwell Barney and James Frazer were elected such commissioners.

1840. Commissioners' meeting July 15. Board appropriated \$40 to pay year's salary of prosecuting attorney.

The board settled with county treasurer; found his account correct, and the condition of the assets in his hands which the board accepted and allowed, were as follows:



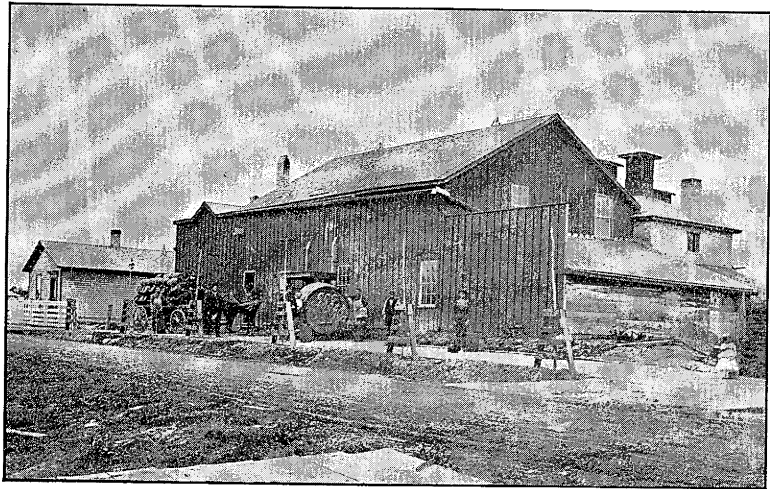
BARTOW & ENRIGHT'S OMNIBUS, CARRIAGE AND COUPE LINE. LIVERY IN CONNECTION.
LOCATED AT 218-228 N. BAUM STREET, SAGINAW, E. S.



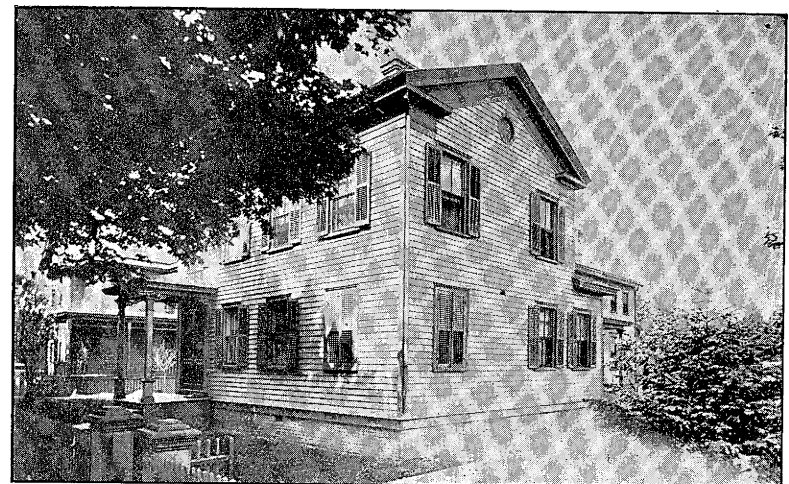
SAGINAW MILLING CO., LOCATED WEST END GENESEE AVENUE BRIDGE.



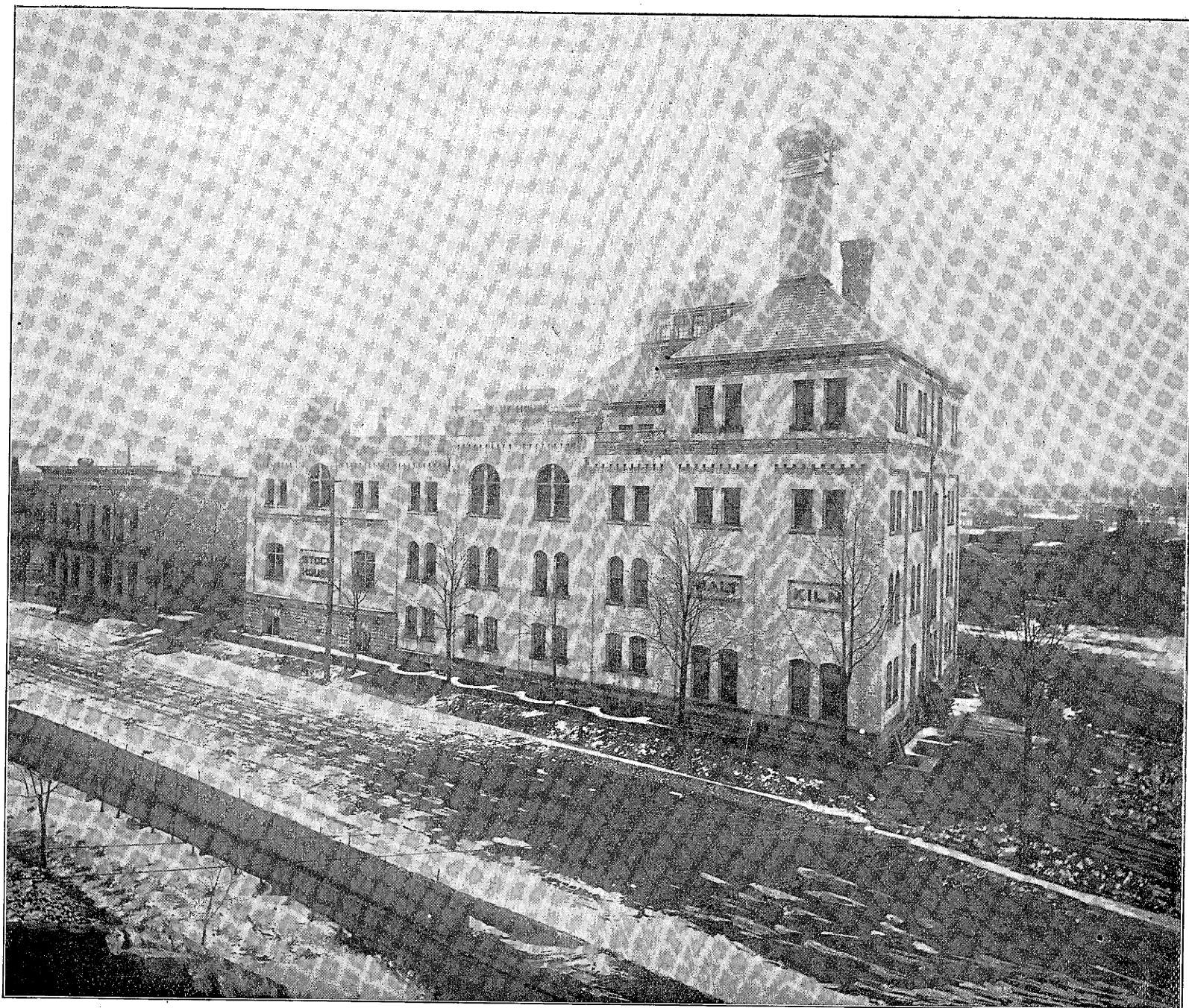
H. COLEMAN'S LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT, 201 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE.



OLD BREWERY OF J. G. SCHEMM, 1866.



RES. OF J. G. SCHEMM, 823 N. HAMILTON STREET.



BREWERY OF J. G. SCHEMM, 926 N. HAMILTON STREET, 1896.

and was of sufficient size to accommodate the ordinary hotel necessities of a town of ten thousand inhabitants. "No pent up Utica" contracted the powers of the speculators of that era.

Inflation produced an abnormal condition of affairs throughout the country. Evidently the projectors of the changes spoken of, anticipated a large influx of travel, and settlers, and a corresponding increase of trade and commerce. They were strong in the faith of ultimate success, a quality indispensable to the pioneer, and men of action and ideas. One cannot study the history of the pioneer movement, however extravagant it may have been, without a feeling of admiration for the men of whom I have spoken, and their achievements; for the energy displayed by them, the most of whom left homes in the East, of comparative ease and comfort, to take up their abode amid savage life, in a comparatively unknown country, a wilderness without roads, schools, churches, or the ordinary comforts of civilized life; to give form and semblance to the embryo town and county, to establish within its borders the elements of good government, and to mold it into such shape as would ultimately enure to the benefit and happiness of its people. Such was the mission of the pioneers of the valley, and our surroundings today attests the wisdom of their fostering care. There is not a page in the history of the pioneer life of the valley upon which is not impressed the work of the masterly minds whose names appear upon the early records referred to; prominent among them, in the active part taken in the administration of the affairs of the county, is the name of the veteran, Hiram L. Miller, who still lives in the enjoyment of the realization of his early hope of ultimate success. Throughout those records the guiding mind and hand of Mr. Miller is plainly and prominently visible.

In 1838 the huge bubble of speculation collapsed. But few banks throughout the United States survived the disaster, and those that did so, suspended specie payments. Then followed several years of broad-spread commercial and mercantile disaster. The business of the country was paralyzed for a long time, finding but little relief, until the passage of the bankrupt act by congress in 1842.

For several years after the collapse spoken of but very little progress was made in the valley of the Saginaw. In 1847-48 the tide of foreign emigration brought to Saginaw three colonies (if I may so designate them,) of Germans. These had, like bees, as it were, withdrawn from over crowded localities or parishes in the old country, in families and singly, and sought in the United States a new home. These colonists brought with them their pastors—their habits and customs. One of these colonies, under the guidance of Rev. Mr. August Craemer, settled in Frankenmuth, another in Frankentrost, with Rev. Mr. Seveir as their spiritual guide, and the third at Frankenhill, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Graebner. These have proven valuable additions to the county; they have carved out of an unbroken forest hundreds of happy homes and splendid farms, all attesting their industry, thrift and perseverance.

The reverend gentlemen I have named, deserve to rank with the Jesuit Fathers who first explored the continent, for the zeal, honesty and wisdom they exhibited in the welfare of the flocks under their care. These colonies gave to the county, the Hubingers, Kochs, Ransenbergers, Gugels, Schmidts, Gerbers, Limbergers, Friedleins and many others who have been active, prominent and useful in public affairs.

In 1848-49-50, there came to the county from the Fatherland, another class of Germans, radically different in habits and thought, from the former colonists. They were men who regarded civil and religious liberty as paramount; men who had engaged heart and soul in the revolution of 1848 that convulsed Europe; men who believed that in America they could aid in building and maintaining a home for freedom; men "whom the proud lords of other lands, through rage or fear, drove from their wasted homes."

That revolt gave us the veteran George A. VeenVliet, the founder of the Town of Blumfield, and who for many years filled positions of honor and trust in the county. He left behind him that which to all men is of infinite worth—"a good name." It gave the county also such names as Charles Post, Bernhard Haack, Frederick Zwerk, Louis Loeffler, Alexander Alberti, the Liskows, the Séyffardts, Morris Bros., the Roeters, the Beckers, the Barks, the Vassolds, Jacksons, Achards, Kuehns and the profound student and scholarly Dr. Plessner.

In 1849, two brothers, Daniel and Solomon Johnson, located at, and platted the village of Zilwaukee. They erected,

what was then and for several years after, the largest steam saw mill in the valley. Accompanying the Johnson Bros. were B. J. Fisher and other brainy, forceful men. They built up quite a village at that point. Daniel Johnson deserves more than a mere passing notice herein. He conceived the project of constructing a military plank road between this point and Mackinac, then a frontier military station. The general government, while Michigan was a territory, commenced the construction of a road from Detroit to Mackinac, the latter place being inaccessible during the suspension of navigation, except by dog train or on foot.

That road was built by the government as far as Pine Run, in Genesee County. At the time when the territory emerged from its semi chrysalis condition, and assumed statehood, the United States abandoned the road. Johnson's idea was to complete this abandoned work, by constructing a plank road on the lines of the original survey, and associating other gentlemen with him, sought to obtain from the United States a grant of lands to aid in its construction; the government to have the free use of it for any and all purposes. For two or more years, Johnson endeavored to secure the passage of an act of congress, in aid of his project, and for two consecutive sessions, a law for that purpose passed the lower house, but failed in the senate. In this effort, Johnson and his friends expended large sums of money, which involved them in financial ruin. As a matter of history, this application of Johnson's was the second of its kind of any importance, since the organization of the United States Government. The first was an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland Road, so called, passed by congress during General Jackson's administration, and was vetoed by him, and thus failed to become a law.

Johnson, at the time he was making this effort, was called by many of his neighbors, a visionary, the word crank not then having been coined. The difficulty he met with, was that, he was in advance of public opinion. But a few years elapsed after Johnson's effort, before enormous raids were made upon the public domain for purposes less commendable than that of Johnson's. Looking backward to the time I mention, it seems to the writer that of the men resident in the valley in the early fifties, two men stand out prominently, as far-sighted, public-spirited men, men devoted to the interests of the valley, viz.: Norman Little and Daniel Johnson, and to-day, there seem to be none to do reverence to the memory of either. I may very properly add the fact that the Johnsons, in 1849, purchased a printing press, and published in the interest of the valley, a newspaper known as the "Spirit of the Times," for nearly four years, and gratuitously distributed it broadcast throughout the country. It was maintained by them until the said failure.

A considerable draw-back to the opening up and development of the western states, arose from the hostility of the government in an early day (and as late as 1850,) to aid in the improvement of the great western chain of water ways. The theory prevailed among the statesmen of that early time, that it was unconstitutional to appropriate the public funds to the improvement of the navigation of any water way, except those that were subject to the ebb and flow of the tides.

I recall an incident of 1850, illustrative of that theory. The citizens of Saginaw memorialized congress for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Saginaw River, by deepening the channel at its mouth. The petition was forwarded to senator General Cass, with the request that he aid in the matter. Its receipt was duly acknowledged by the general, who, in reply, promised to do all that he *constitutionally could* to aid the matter. Nothing was then done in that direction. As the west grew into manhood, it demanded and obtained a different constitutional construction on that subject.

In 1849, Mr. Norman Little re-appeared at Saginaw; he having enlisted the late Jesse Hoyt in the enterprise of developing the resources of the valley, resulting in the laying out of and building up of East Saginaw. A plank road to Flint was one of its earliest improvements, followed by the erection of a large grist mill (still standing), saw mills, warehouses, docks, etc., etc.

Mr. Little was a person of great foresight. The latent wealth of the valley, its productive soil and its grand forests of timber, had attracted him here in the former years, the development of which was suspended by the financial crisis of 1837-38. So great was his confidence in the possibilities which would follow development that he returned again to

his first love, so to speak. I recall the fact of crossing the river from the West Side with Mr. Little, at the site of the present Bristol street bridge, and walking down on the middle ground from that point to the site of said grist mill in February, 1850. The walk lay through an almost unbroken forest. In my journey from Detroit to Saginaw, in January of that year, I was not pleased with the appearance of the County of Saginaw. It was a wet, open winter, and the passage from Flint to Saginaw was made in a huge uncomfortable wagon, sometime through water and deep mud; a considerable of the way between Saginaw and Pine Run over corduroy roads. The whole country about Saginaw seemed to me to be a vast swamp and did not impress me favorably. In my walk with Mr. Little, I spoke of the impression made upon me, and of my doubts respecting the future of Saginaw. Mr. Little drew from his pocket Farmer's map of Michigan, spread it out upon a fallen tree, and pointed to the various rivers rising on all sides in the interior. Those rivers, said Mr. Little, in substance, are all tributary to Saginaw. When the great wealth of valuable timber growing adjacent to said streams shall be brought to Saginaw, when the salt and coal underlying the valley, and agriculture shall be developed and become important factors in the business of the valley, then you will know that my confidence in the ultimate growth of the valley is not misplaced. These rivers, like the ancient roads, "all lead to Rome," and if you live the ordinary life of man, you will see this valley occupied by a hundred thousand people. Prophetic vision, I then thought Mr. Little's idea that of a speculative enthusiast. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of his prediction.

At this time there were not half a dozen lumber mills upon the river, or in the county. There was no profit in lumbering. I cannot recall a single manufacturer of lumber that did not find that business unprofitable. There was no market for cull lumber—commons sold for \$4.50 per M feet, and the two or three grades of uppers from \$9 to \$11. The waste about the mills had to be carted away and burned. Fortunately a new era in the development of the lumber trade commenced in 1854-55. Improvements in the machinery for manufacturing lumber was introduced; lines of water and land transportation inaugurated, and an improvement in the market value of lumber had taken place. Added to these favorable changes, a new life was infused into the business of the valley, by the advent and settlement therein of enterprising, courageous, thorough business men, public spirited, generous and forceful, possessing the necessary capital for the development of its industries. Among them were A. W. Wright, Ubel A. Brockway, the brothers Timothy and David H. Jerome, Thomas Merrill, Frank Sears, Myron Butman, Joseph T. Burnham, the brothers David, Amaza, John and Ezra Rust, the brothers Hess, Michael Jeffers, Jefferson Bundy, Eleazer J. Ring, Newell Barnard, James Hill, Buckhout, Curtis, Bartow and others whose names I do not recall.

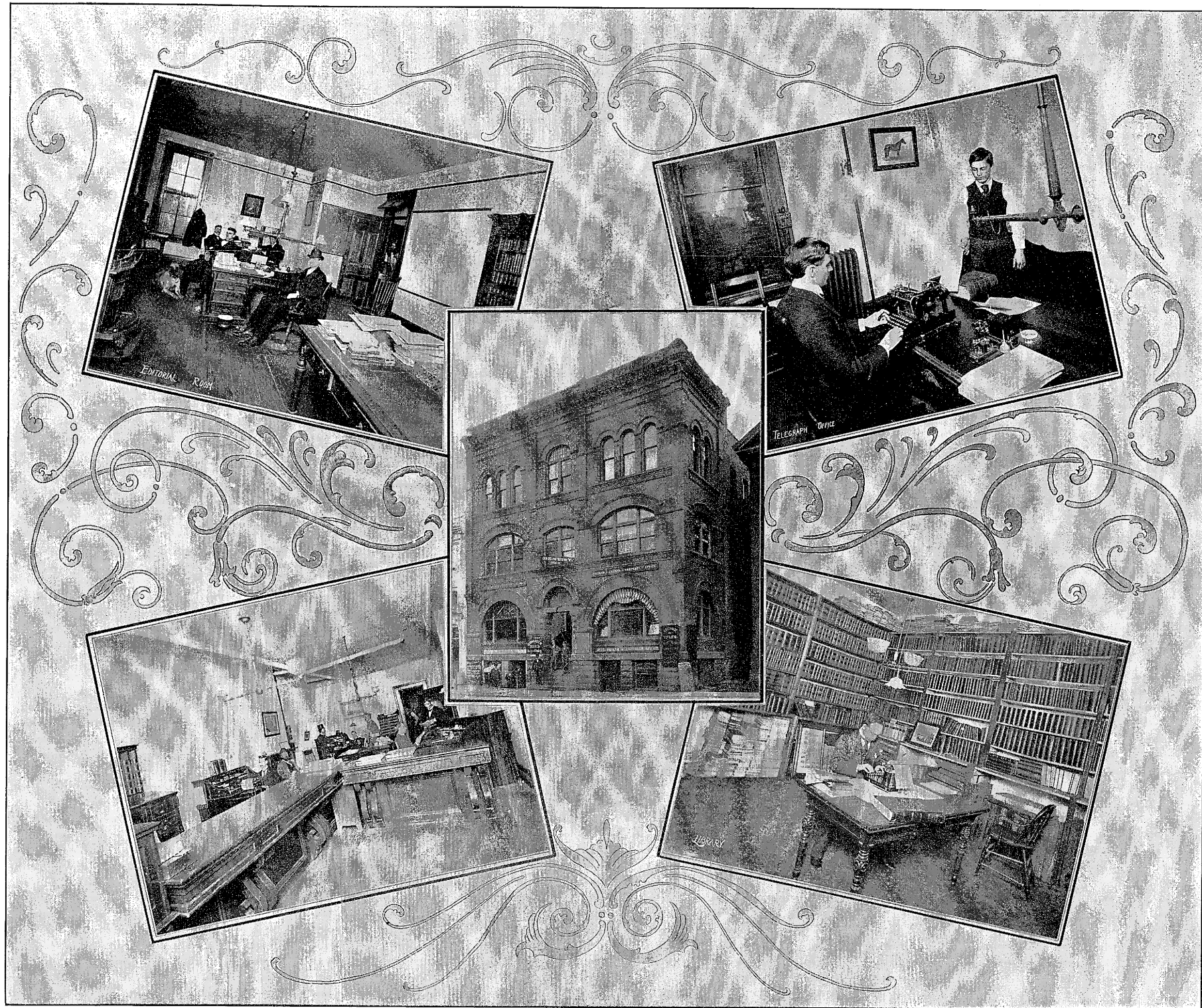
The political, social, moral and business structure which the pioneers of the valley had before then reared, though in somewhat infantile proportions, was the deep laid foundation upon which the new comers reared a magnificent superstructure, and the foundations thus laid, stands an imperishable monument to the prudence, foresight and wisdom of the early pioneers.

The wonderful progress made during the decade ending 1860, in the business of the valley, attests the energy and business qualities of the people of the county. The records to which I have referred conclusively establish that fact.

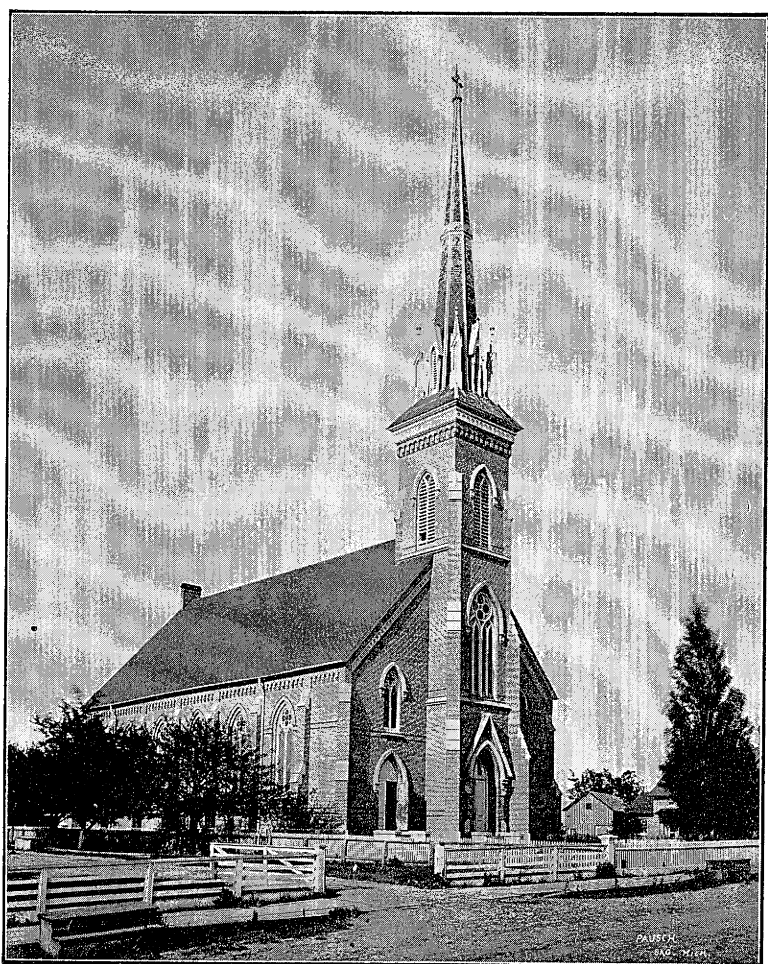
SALT.

In 1859 the first salt well was sunk in the valley, under the auspices of Dr. Lathrop, William L. Webber and others at East Saginaw, followed in the same year by the sinking of a well, and establishing a salt manufacturing company in the City of Saginaw, as the west side of the present city was then called. The effect produced by the development of the saline interests in the valley, had a marvelous effect upon the lumber trade. Manufacturers of lumber, by uniting the making of salt with the lumber business, for the first time found a means of utilizing their surplus refuse material as a fuel for the manufacture for salt, thus and thereby enhancing the profit of both branches of industry.

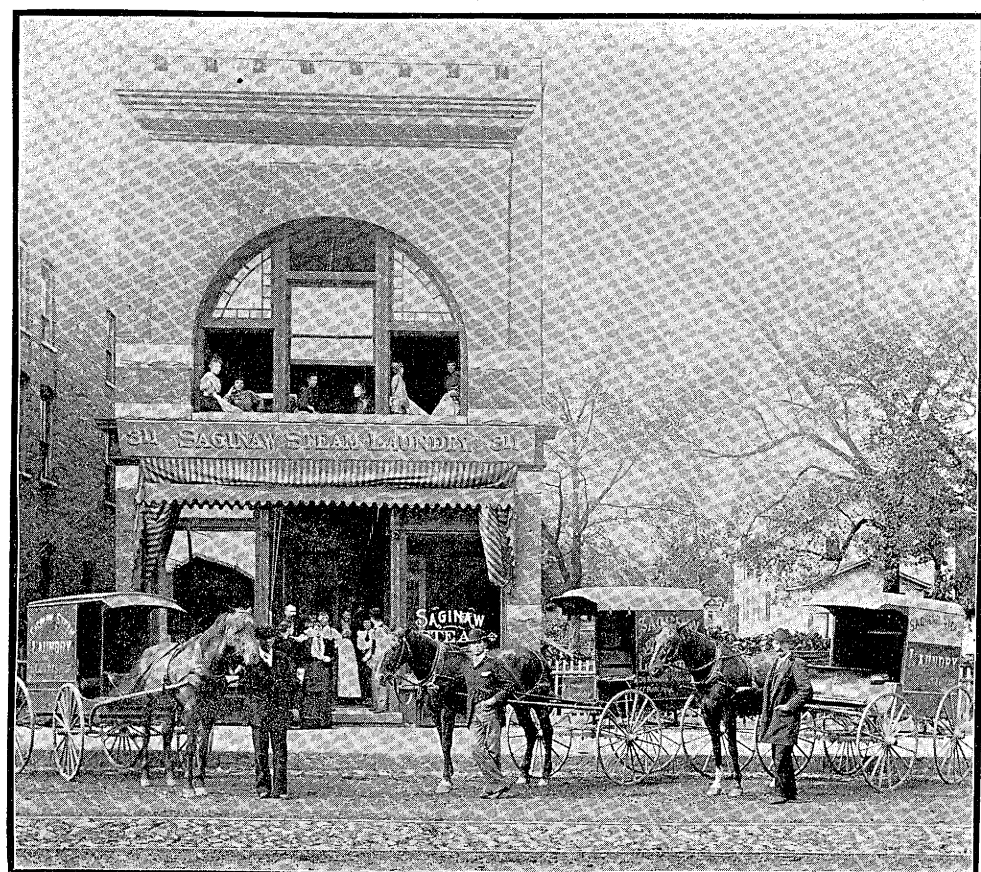
The following table, for which I am indebted to Geo. W. Hill, Esq., the able salt inspector of the district, shows the wonderful development of the salt industry of the county and valley:



VIEWS OF THE SAGINAW COURIER-HERALD.



ST. LORENZ'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,
FRANKENMUTH.



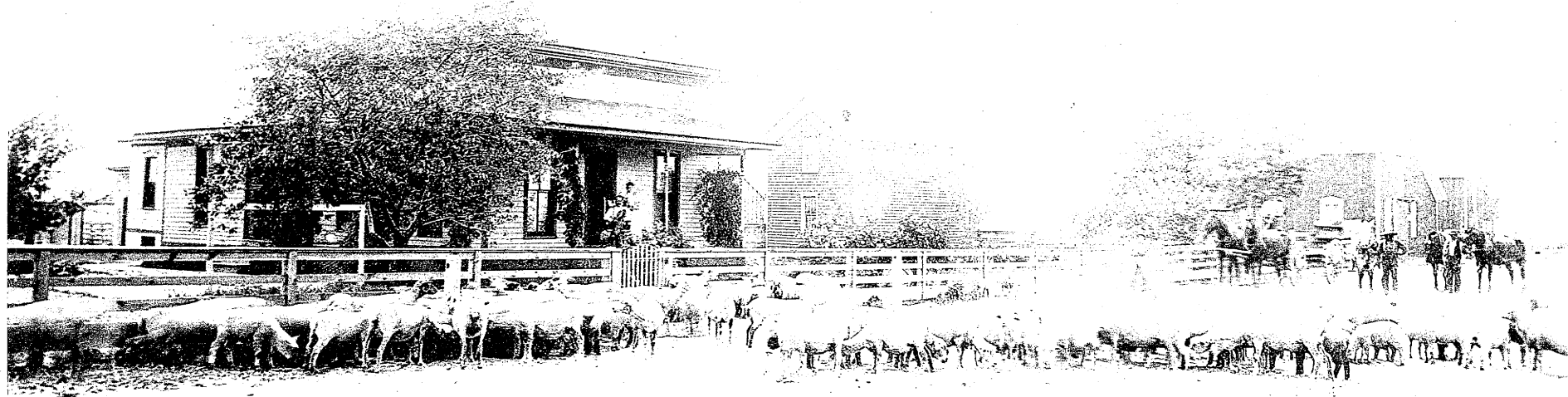
SAGINAW STEAM LAUNDRY, OLDEST LAUNDRY ON WEST SIDE.
ALL WORK FIRST CLASS. No. 311 N. HAMILTON STREET. 'PHONE 929.
C. C. BUTTS, PROP'R.



RES. AND PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. GEO. H. SCHREMS, JAMES TOWNSHIP.



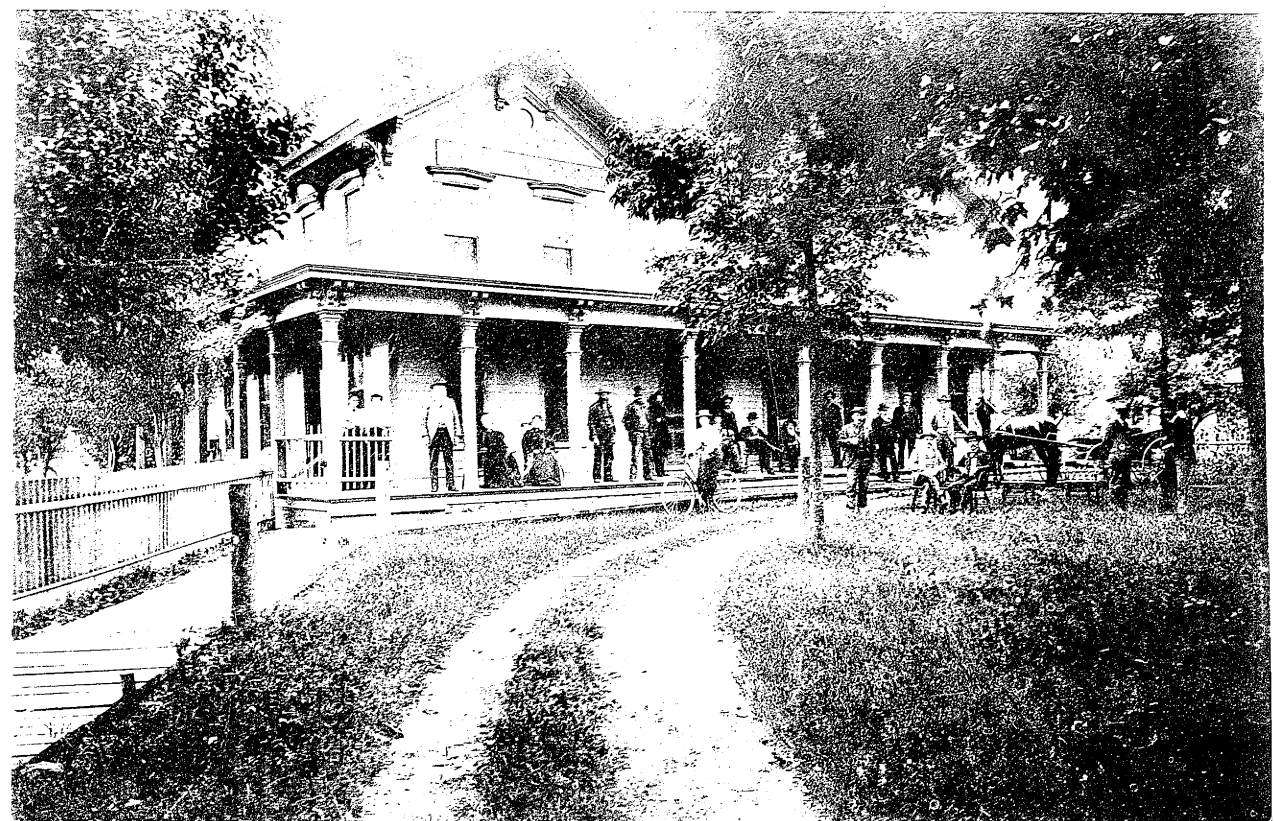
RES. AND PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN DIEDRICH, JAMES TOWNSHIP.



RES. OF H. B. ALLEN, SWAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.



H. S. SIEBEL, JEWELER, 116 N. HAMILTON STREET, W. S.



HOTEL SYMES, J. T. SYMES, PROPRIETOR, ST. CHARLES, MICH.

1860—The amount put in the county was.	4,000 bbls.
1870—	450,000 "
1880—	1,121,176 "
1890—	1,006,854 "

Prior to the enactment of the state inspection law in 1869, there was manufactured within the state 3,283,037 barrels of salt. Since then the aggregate number of barrels manufactured within the state is 70,798,173. The increase by decades was as follows:

1869	561,288 bbls.
1876	2,058,040 "
1889	3,866,228 "

LUMBER.

To Mr. E. Cowles, of the Courier-Herald, I am indebted for the following tabulated statement of the manufacture of lumber from the log, by the mills on Saginaw river.

Year.	Lumber Cut, Feet.
1851	92,000,000
1852	90,000,000
1853	96,000,000
1854	100,000,000
1855	100,000,000
1856	110,000,000
1857	113,700,000
1858	106,500,000
1859	122,750,000
1860	125,000,000
1861	120,000,000
1862	128,000,000
1863	133,580,000
1864	215,000,000
1865	250,639,340
1866	349,767,344
1867	423,963,190
1868	451,395,225
1869	523,500,830
1870	576,626,606

Year.	Lumber Cut, Feet.
1871	529,682,878
1872	602,118,980
1873	619,877,021
1874	573,632,771
1875	581,558,273
1876	583,950,771
1877	640,166,231
1878	574,162,757
1879	736,106,000
1880	873,047,731
1881	976,320,317
1882	1,011,274,605
1883	938,675,078
1884	978,497,853
1885	728,498,221
1886	798,826,224
1887	783,661,265
1888	880,669,440
1889	851,823,133
1890	815,054,465

In the past few years the coal deposits underlying the surface of the valley have been rapidly developed, notably the Sebewaing mines, under the energetic and prudent management of Mr. Webber. The decadence of the timber trade, owing to the denuding of the forests of pine timber, has necessitated the introduction of other manufacturing industries, which are rapidly filling the breach made in the volume of trade and manufactured by the decline of the manufacture of lumber.

In the preparation of this brief history of the county, the writer may possibly be regarded as expressing a too roseate view of the pioneers of the valley, and of its rapid growth. It may be that to the writer "distance has lent enchantment to the view," or more correctly speaking, to the retrospect. It may be, that the favorable impressions the pioneers of the valley made upon him in the early days, grows stronger with age. He has endeavored to keep within the limits of the

actual, the truthful, "extenuating nothing, nor setting down aught in malice." It is indeed a pleasure to contemplate, at this distance of time, the men who were the life and soul of the early history of the county. These men were more or less dependent upon each other for their well being. There were no religious or social distinctions; each one regarded it a duty he owed to his compeers to aid and assist each other; the word of each was regarded as a written obligation; they were one people in the broadest sense of that expression, and "like kindred drops, all mingled into one."

The writer has lived to see this valley emerge from its primeval condition, to witness the development of its resources, and to-day, it stands forth clothed in the beauty of magnificent farms, of myriads of delightful and happy homes, dotted with churches and school houses, enriched and beautified by its numerous charitable institutions—the embryo village of 1850, developed into a city of grand proportions, and to know that the prediction of Norman Little has been more than verified.

Since writing the foregoing the venerable Hiram L. Miller has gone to his eternal rest, in obedience to the summons of somber winged Azrael. His head, white with the frosts of age, lies pillowed beneath the verdant sod of the valley he so loved.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well." He has left behind him an unwritten history of a life of honesty, purity and usefulness, beautified with the graces of a christian life.

The annals of the city, county and state bear witness to, and attest his sterling honesty, his untiring industry exerted in the interest of the people with whom he so long sojourned. Beyond, and infinitely above all this, there dwells in the hearts of those who knew his worth and his virtues, the remembrance of a life unblemished, a career devoted to the best interests—the happiness of humanity. Verily it is true that

"Only the ashes of the just, smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

Saginaw, May 26th, 1896.

SCHOOLS OF SAGINAW COUNTY.

By Principal W. W. WARNER, of Hoyt School, Saginaw, East Side.

Education is power. So is money. So is electricity. Each is energy in a different form and in a varying degree. Men who put coal into a furnace in order to produce steam in the boiler, and then use the steam to run an engine that generates electricity, have in the electricity a higher form of energy than was in the coal. The electricity, however, was latent in the coal.

The commonwealth of Michigan, at an early day, converted a portion of its public lands into money, a part of that money goes for educational purposes. The state has in the education of its citizens a higher form of energy than was in the money or in the land.

The educational system of Michigan was latent in its public lands. "Josh Billings" once said "that the farmer is the noblest work of God;" this was wit. Drop one word, change another, and you have in the witticism of Henry A. Shaw the highest truth the ages teach. "Man is the noblest work of God." But man is not God's noblest work unless God has the co-operation of man himself in developing his three fold nature, his mental, moral and physical life. To train this three fold nature is the function of the school. To train for noble manhood and womanhood is the ideal of the school. The highest form of energy the state can have is the good citizen. Saginaw County bears no small part in this great work. The early history of Saginaw schools is not separated from an account of the origin of the primary school fund and the history of the free public schools of the state.

THE FOUNDATION.—About ten years after the Declaration of Independence, or four years before Washington became

President of the United States under the new constitution, the Congress of the Confederation passed an ordinance upon which the educational superstructure of Michigan has been reared. This was entitled "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of the lands in the Western Territory." By its provisions lot numbered sixteen of every township was reserved for the maintenance of the public schools within such township.

Two years later the now famous "Ordinance of 1787" was passed by the same congress. It furnished a body of laws for the government of the Northwest Territory, and among other things declared that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." The germinal thoughts, which took root under the ordinances referred to, are still growing and expanding after more than a century of progress. We can trace these ideas in the laws of our state, in the institutions of our commonwealth and in the schools of our county. For as the branch is but a part of the vine, and grows in harmony with the law that develops the main stem, so are the schools of Saginaw County a branch of the comprehensive system of the state, and they are organized and have been developed according to the common plan. Judge Cooley has fitly said that the founders of a commonwealth soon pass away, but in their aims and purposes they build themselves into the structure they create and give to it a character and an individuality that become dominant in the mature life of the state. In no case is this more clearly seen than in the instance in the founders of our common school system in Michigan. The story

of how the plan originated and grew is an interesting one. Some fifty years ago, on a hill north of where the court house at Marshall now stands, two men might have been seen one pleasant afternoon sitting on a log and deeply engaged in conversation. This was while Michigan was yet a territory and the country was practically a wilderness. One of these men was soon to represent the new state of Michigan in congress, the other was to become the founder of the free school system in the state. The first was General Isaac E. Crary, a graduate of an eastern college and a warm friend of education; the other was John D. Pierce, a graduate of Brown, who had been sent out in 1831 by the congregationalists as a home missionary. The two men were neighbors and in the conversation referred to, were discussing Cousin's report of the Prussian educational system. The subject of education was to them a theme of special interest, for the legislative council had authorized the calling of a convention to form a state constitution, and fixed upon May, 1835, for it to assemble at Detroit. General Crary was to go to the convention, and he and his missionary neighbor were very desirous that a right start should be made in the matter of state education. So they had informed themselves, so far as the books of that day enabled them to do so, upon what was being done in Prussia and other countries.

The ordinance of 1787 had dedicated to "freedom, intelligence and morality" the great states of the northwest, and in pursuance of these objects had set aside lands for school purposes in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Experience in these states had shown that it was one thing to make a grant and quite a different matter to have the grant wisely handled, and

the proceeds derived from it effectively used to accomplish the desired ends. On the admission of these states the sixteenth section had been donated to the township and had been disposed of by the township for the support of schools within its borders, but in most cases these sections had been so managed by the township authorities as to be of little worth to the cause of education. In some townships the section would be of great value, but would be bid in at an early day by a settler for a mere song. In other townships the section would be of little or no value and could not be disposed of at any price. In one township a section might sell for \$31,000 (one section in this state actually did sell for that amount) in the next township the reserved section might not be worth as many cents. There was no equality in this system. Seeing the wastefulness and inequality of this system it was deemed essential by General Crary and Mr. Pierce to devise a different plan for the disposal of these lands when Michigan should be admitted as a state. As the two men discussed the matter that afternoon, they were agreed, in thinking that the outlines of the Prussian system might profitably be followed here. They agreed that education ought to be a state affair and be cared for by an independent department of the state government. In the light of the experience of other states they were also of the opinion that the lands, granted by the general government for school purposes, should be granted directly to the state as trustee, instead of being given to the township as had heretofore been the practice when new states were admitted. Just how this could be done was not clearly seen by them at that time, for they knew that precedent is a mighty factor in drafting bills as well as in judicial decisions. The time for the constitutional convention, spoken of above, at last came and General Crary, as one of the delegates, went to Detroit. Just how it came about that he was appointed chairman of the committee on education cannot now be determined, but we know he was thus appointed, that he drew up an article on the subject of education, that he reported the same to the convention, that it was adopted and that it became the law of the state. This report provided for the appointment of an office, the like of which no other state in the union at that time had, viz.: A Superintendent of Public Instruction. This office was to be appointed on nomination by the governor and joint vote of the two houses of the legislature.

At the election held in October, 1835, the constitution was ratified. Steven T. Mason was elected governor, and happily for the educational interests of the new state, General Crary was elected our first representative to congress. On his way to Washington General Crary had an interview with Governor Mason and suggested that John D. Pierce be appointed to the newly created office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The governor was not acquainted with Mr. Pierce but thought so well of General Crary's suggestion that he expressed a wish to meet him. Mr. Pierce accordingly went to Detroit, and after discussing the matter at some length, accepted the position on July 26, 1836. It was a fortunate appointment. Mr. Pierce was an enthusiast in his work, but his enthusiasm was tempered by practical sense, and the level headedness so essential to permanent and far-reaching success. In the meantime General Crary in congress was wrestling with the problem that was giving the new superintendent and himself so much anxiety, viz.: How should the sixteenth section of each township, reserved for school purposes, be given in trust to the state and not to the individual townships? How the uniform policy of congress could be changed was the real problem.

But it was accomplished in this wise. General Crary acted with the committee whose duty it was to draft the ordinance admitting Michigan as a state. The work was assigned by the committee to him, and in drafting the ordinance he so worded it that these school lands were really conveyed to the state, and it passed without question. The change in the form of conveyance of these sections seemed not to have been noticed. Had it been, there is no doubt but what the common form would have been substituted and the lands given to the townships. No deception was practised. The ordinance spoke for itself, yet its effects seems not to have been perceived. The change, however, was all important to us as a state. We had received a foundation on which to rear a superstructure and materials with which to build.

THE PLAN.—At the time superintendent Pierce was appointed, the legislature passed an act requiring him to pre-

pare and submit a plan for the organization and support of primary schools, a plan for a university with branches, and also a plan for the disposition of the school land of which the state had been made trustee.

This report was to be ready for submission to the legislature which was to be convened on the first Monday in January, 1837. On receiving his commission, Supt. Pierce made a two months visit east to confer with such men as President Humphrey of Amherst, President Day of Yale, William L. Marcy, Governor of New York, Edward Everett, Governor of Massachusetts, John A. Dix and others of like character, in regard to the organization, management and support of schools. On his return he drew up a report in which the three specified plans required by the legislature were drawn out in detail. This report, with some slight modifications, was adopted and is the germ from which the present educational system of the state has been evolved. The report and the work subsequently performed in carrying out its provisions, justly entitles John D. Pierce to the honor of being the founder of the Michigan free school system. Never was a duty more faithfully and conscientiously performed than was his. His first report shows that he had fully grasped the difficulties of the situation and the magnitude of the problem to be solved. The constitution of 1835 required the legislature to provide for a system of common schools to be maintained at least three months in every year in each school district. It made no requirement however, that these schools should be free. All deficiencies in the current expenses of the common school fund was raised by a tax upon parents and guardians of the children that attended school. The proportion of this tax, payable by any patron of the school, was determined by the number of days of attendance of the children sent by him. This was the "rate bill," and the law provided for the collection of this tax by severe measures, including distress and sale of property. For many year (as late as 1869) the rate bill was a serious obstacle in the way of progress of the schools. No system of common or public schools can flourish under such a regime, for poor men could not afford to send their children to school, and sordid and avaricious men would not send their children, and thus attendance was small and the schools could not be kept up. The constitution of 1850 recognized the evils of this method in the conduct of the schools and required the legislature to provide free schools at a date not later than 1855, but for reasons now difficult to understand, the rate bill law was not repealed and the common schools made truly free schools until 1869. It is worthy of note that from first to last of Father Pierce's long and useful career he never failed to urge upon the people that the schools must be free in order to accomplish their highest and best work. In his first report he said: "Let free schools be established and maintained in perpetuity, and there can be no such thing as a permanent aristocracy in our land, for the monopoly of wealth is powerless where mind is allowed freely to come in contact with mind. It is by erecting a barrier between the rich and the poor, which can be done only by allowing a monopoly to the rich, a monopoly of learning as well as of wealth, that such an aristocracy can be established. The operation of the free school system has a powerful tendency to prevent the erection of the barrier."

In the mind of this far-seeing educator universal education ought to be the objective point of all educational endeavor. To him universities and higher schools had their justification not only in their direct and immediate advantages, but also, and more emphatically, because elementary education must wither and perish without them. Mr. Pierce's term of service as Superintendent of Public Instruction covered a period of five years, until April, 1841. Deeply impressed with the responsibility of the position assigned to him, he laid hold of the work vigorously and with far-seeing wisdom and with the enthusiasm born of his love for his fellowmen and his confidence in the value of universal education.

The legislature placed upon his ample and sufficient shoulders the greatest burden of that early day, and, confident in his wisdom, the state has since followed with but little deviation the plan which he marked out. Ought not the children of Saginaw County to know of and remember him?

SAGINAW COUNTY.

The act organizing Saginaw County was approved January 28, 1835, to take effect and be in force from and after the second Monday of February of that year. Between the date of the passage of the act and the time when it should be

in force, all the male inhabitants of the county of suitable age, gathered at Saginaw (now Saginaw, W. S.) and voted by ballot for the persons whom they would recommend to the governor to be appointed to fill the several county offices. The old territorial law required that some learned person should be appointed in each county to the office of judge of probate.

At that time Albert Miller was teaching in Saginaw the only school that had ever been taught in the county. In order to fulfill the requirements of the law he was recommended for appointment to the office, for, "Who could be a learned person if the school teacher was not?" So the first school teacher in Saginaw County became also the county's first judge of probate. His school was made up of about twenty pupils, part of whom were half-breeds. A dingy little apartment made of hewn logs served for a school room. This room was a portion of the old barracks which occupied the present site of the building at the southwest corner of Court and Hamilton streets, Saginaw, W. S.

From this nucleus, and in harmony with the comprehensive system of the state as planned by father Pierce, have grown the schools within the county as fast as the increase of population made school advantages necessary. These early schools of course, were very rude and the instruction exceedingly elementary. A large portion of the pioneers were Yankees and where the Yankee goes he takes his schools with him. The early settlers were of very limited means financially, and their children were often poorly and uncomfortably clad, but their circumstances were not sufficient in their minds to justify a neglect of school privileges. Later on a large number of Germans came into Saginaw Valley and settled within the present limits of the county, and they, also, were fast friends and loyal supporters of a school system, the plan of which had, as we have seen, been largely influenced by the school of their own country.

The financial limitations of the pioneers could not but be shown in their schools. The school house was built of logs, the crevices between which were filled by split sticks and mud. Within, the furniture was primitive and simple in the extreme. On the sides and at one end of the room desks were made against the wall by boring holes into the logs and driving in pegs on which boards were fastened. In front of these desks were benches, made by splitting a log in halves and inserting legs under the convex side. Thus the pupils, while studying, sat with their backs to the teacher, and when the class was called they simply lifted their feet over the benches and faced the teacher. They were then ready to recite.

The course of study consisted mainly of the three R's, "readin, ritin and rithmetic." Spelling in many schools had an important place and geography and grammar were advanced studies. The modern appliances for teaching were unknown. The school that had a chair for the teacher, and a wooden bucket to hold water, with a cup from which the pupils could drink, was considered well equipped.

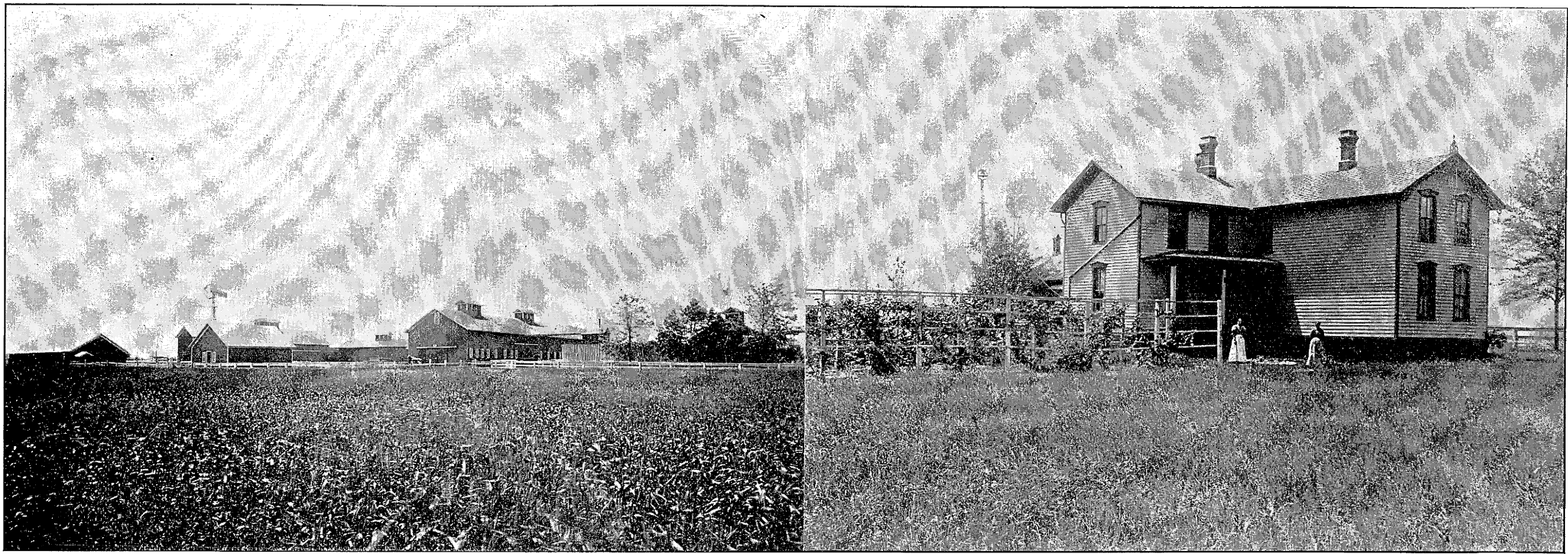
Each child provided whatever text book was convenient, and it was not unusual to find in the same school half a dozen different readers and as many arithmetics. There was little or no mental arithmetic in use and the student was put immediately to ciphering. If he mastered multiplication the first year he did well, and before he finished his book he often had occasion to repeat the familiar "saw" of that day.

"Multiplication is a vexation, subtraction is as bad;
The rule of three it puzzles me, and fractions make me mad."

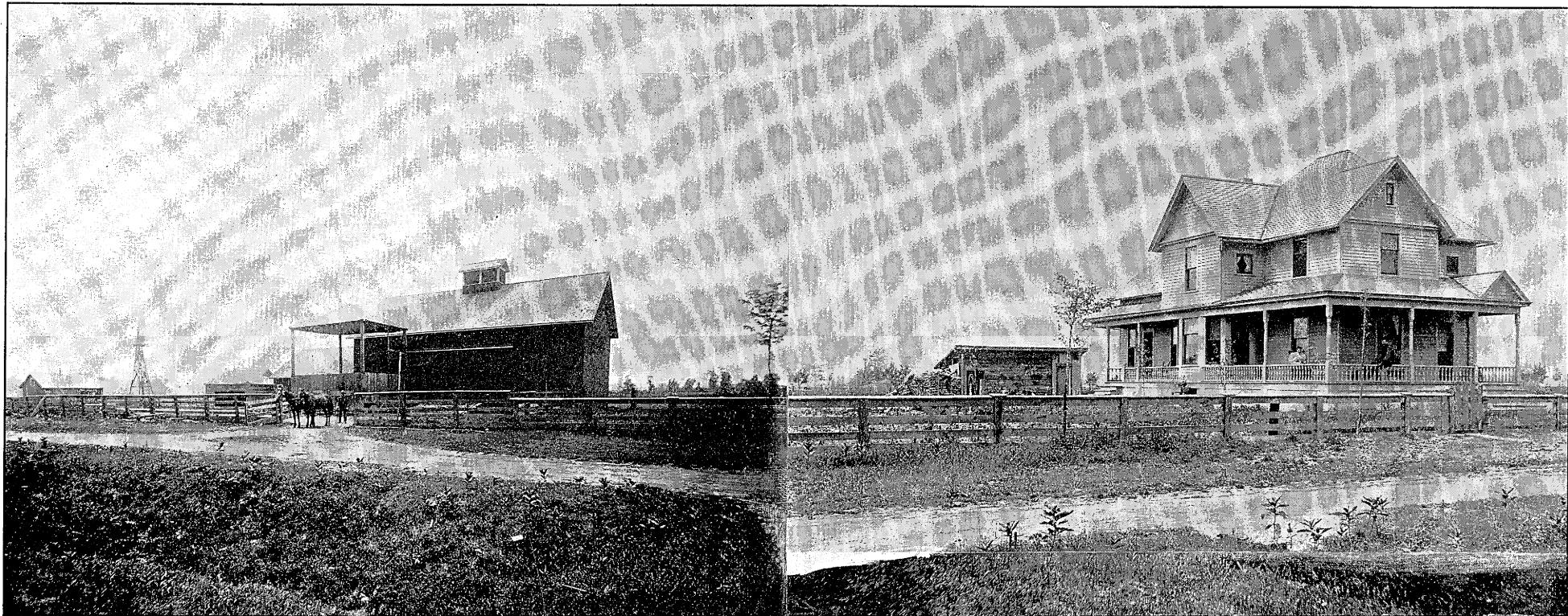
No one expected to do more than conquer fractions and the rule of three. Neither gold or steel pens were in use and the writing was done with the quill. Mending pens made the writing hour a busy time for the teacher. Writing paper came unruled and no pupil's outfit was really complete without a rule and plummet, which latter consisted of a piece of lead in the shape of a narrow and much elongated wedge, to be used in ruling the paper. Lead pencils were so little used as to be unknown to the pupils.

Books that the present generation of children run across in the attics of the old home, when they go there to play on rainy days, were "standard" then. Dabol or Adam's arithmetic, Woodbridge, Olney or Mitchel's geography, Porter's or McGuffey's readers, Webster's or Townsend's spellers, were principally in use, while Kirkham, Smith and Murry were authorities in Grammar.

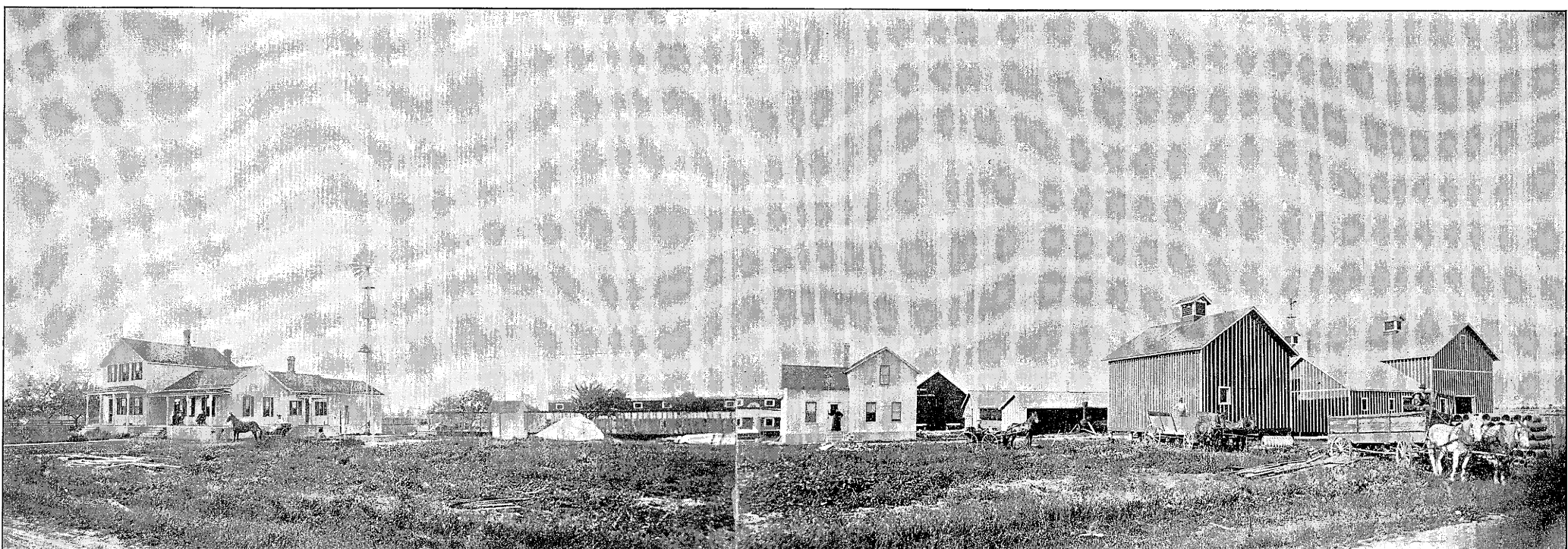
The teacher's wages were raised by the rate bill, and the



STOCK FARM OF E. G. RUST, SAGINAW TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE OF C. H. WATERS, SAGINAW TOWNSHIP.



RESIDENCE AND POULTRY FARM OF HERBERT W. SAVAGE, SAGINAW TOWNSHIP.

inducements held out to enter the profession of teaching, included the privilege of "boarding around" and a salary ranging all the way from four or five dollars per month in summer, up to the extravagant price of fourteen dollars per month for a winter term.

The teacher was expected to take care of the school house as well as to instruct and manage the school. It was the duty of the patrons of the school to furnish each his quota of wood for the fire place or the square box stove. This wood was frequently delivered in sled lengths and sometimes of a quality to condemn it for home use. It was the duty of the one who brought it to see that it was cut up into suitable pieces for the fire. As Prof. Sill has humorously said: "This duty was commonly met by the parent ordering the boys who attended school to do the work at recess and noon-time. This would undoubtedly seem an admirable and altogether sufficient provision by all who know the fondness of the average boy for this kind of recreation, but it pains me to say that it occasionally failed. Then some pupil was sent to the nearest house to borrow an axe, and the master, after an oration to the scholars on the pleasures and benefits of manual exercise in general, and wood chopping in particular, which, so far as my memory serves me, was sadly insufficient in bringing out volunteers from among the bigger boys, with a sad heart and a far away look in his eye, repaired to the wood pile and made provision for his own and our immediate temporal comfort. Do not believe that our lack of readiness to volunteer as wood choppers arose altogether from laziness or from disinclination to do the master a kind act. We had a higher and nobler motive in the prospect of so edifying a sight as that of the teacher exploring the snow-drifts for the sticks, and then for the moment abdicating his unapproachable greatness and actually chopping, and when we tired of this, the wild delights of letting pondemonium loose in a school house all unchecked by the eye and the rod of the master, was something to remember and rejoice in."

In the Michigan pioneer collection, W. R. McCormick has given as interesting a picture of some phases of early school life in Saginaw as can now be obtained from any source. "In the fall of 1837" he says: "my father sent me to Saginaw to school. I was to board with Major Mosley and do chores night and morning for my board. Major Mosley lived in one of the old block houses inside the fort. The fort was located where the Taylor House now stands and part of the block east of it. It was then the highest ground near the river, but is now graded down. The only schoolmates I then had who are now, (1874) living in the Saginaw Valley, were Michael Bailey of Bay City and Walter Cronk of Flint. The school house stood near where the jail now stands. I forget the first teachers name. He had to quit as the boys were too hard cases and ran the school to suit themselves. Thomas Simpson, now of California, was the ring leader. Our next teacher was Horace L. Beach. Mr. Beach was a kind hearted man and an excellent teacher. He had a lot of hard boys to contend with, but he was equal to the emergency and soon brought order out of chaos. Walter Cronk was living with his uncle, Judge Davenport, and going to school. One day he and I fell out about something while in school, and he said he would whip me when school let out for noon. So while going out the door he gave me a kick which pitched me headlong off the icy steps. This got my "Scotch" up, and at it we went. Walter was more than a match for me, but accidentally I got my hand in his neckerchief and before he was aware of it I blackened both of his eyes. He got me down and was paying me back with interest when the master came out and marched us both into the school house. He told us then to go home and he would settle with us after dinner; but Walter's eyes looked so bad he was ashamed to go home for dinner, and he stayed at school.

At this time, south of where the court house now is, and a little west of Michigan Ave., there was a thicket of blue beeches. I took a hasty dinner and hurried back to school, where I found Walter, and we made up friends, in the meantime glancing out of the back window looking for the master, we saw him coming out of the blue beech thicket with five good sized blue beeches over his shoulder. The boys all shouted that we would "catch it." The information was entirely unneeded as we had found out before what kind of a man we had to deal with. The master came in, sat down, and very coolly commenced trimming his blue beeches, we knew our hour had come. He called school and said: "Boys, step for-

ward, I want to settle this little affair." He wanted to know what we had to say why we should not be punished. I said I did not think I ought to be punished for I did not begin the fight, and as for Walter, judging by the looks of his eyes, he had been punished enough already. "Well" said the master, "I have a proposition to make, you see these whips and you see those six cords of maple wood at the door, you can cut that wood at recess and noon time, or settle things now." I did not like the idea of settling things now, so I said I would cut the wood. Walter partly concluded he would "settle things now," but on remembrance of past experience he concluded to help saw wood. At recess that afternoon we commenced the job on the six cords of wood, I sawing and Walter splitting, while the boys all stood around laughing at us. My father had sent an Indian down the day before to tell me to come home and help with the spring work. So that night I got Thomas Simpson to bring my books out of school, and the next morning I started for home with the Indian. Some two months afterwards I came down to Saginaw. At noon time I thought I would step over to the school house and see the boys. There was Walter sawing wood. He said he had "jumped the job" three times and everytime he had got a whipping, finally he had concluded to finish it up. Not long ago I was talking with a friend in the city of Flint, and he said, "Have you seen Walter Cronk?" I replied, "No, not in over twenty-five years." "There he is now," said he "coming up the street, see if he will know you." When he came up, my friend said, "Walter, do you know this man?" He looked at me a moment and said, "Yes, he made me saw six cords of wood about thirty years ago, and I got three whippings besides."

Mr. McCormick also tells us that it was the same winter the above incident occurred, that Mr. Beach offered to teach the young people to sing if they would get up a class. A class of twelve, six girls and six boys was accordingly formed.

The educational enthusiasm, which now finds vent in state and county institutes, teachers' and pupils' reading circles, child study, and kindred forms, was then expended almost entirely upon the spelling school, the singing school and the debating society. It is doubtful if one can estimate their value at that early date too highly. They were the most important social institutions of the time. Merry loads of young people from one district would visit another and in the intercourse of the young people thus brought about, attachments were formed that still survive in many homes of the county.

For many years the schools of our county increased more in number than in efficiency. The wages paid offered little inducements for young men and women to educate themselves for the profession of teaching. Young men used teaching as a stepping stone to law, medicine or the ministry. They taught the winter term, while instruction in summer was given over to the young women. School apparatus did not extend beyond the ill-assorted lot of books in the hands of the pupils, except in some cases in which a school might have a square yard of black-board, made up of matched lumber covered with black paint, and cubes or chunks of chalk, purchased in many instances by the pupils who used them, and erasers made by covering an oblong block of wood with a piece of sheep skin with the wool still on it. For thirty years after the state was admitted, the licensing of teachers was done by a township board. The reports of the superintendent of public instruction for this period, show that in many townships no examinations at all were held. Every one who applied for a license to teach received it. Uncultured teachers and unprogressive schools were the natural results of such a system. The township board was required by law to elect one of its members "visitor" of schools, and it was his duty to visit each school in his township at least once a term and examine the work of the teacher by testing the pupils. But school supervision requires technical knowledge as much as does the law, and the man who occasionally interest himself in educational affairs cannot do effective work supervising schools.

In 1867 a law providing for a county superintendent of schools went into effect and Rev. John S. Goodman was chosen to fill the office. He bent his energies to raising the standard of examinations. The result was a scarcity of teachers, and discontent on the part of the patrons. The work of raising the standard of teaching and increasing the efficiency of the country schools was slow and discourag-

ing. After six years of effort, or as late as 1873, Supt. Goodman made this report to the state: "Very few of our schools in the rural districts have any aids to instruction worthy of the name. A black-board, two feet by three in size and so glazed that it is hardly possible to make a legible mark thereon, is in many instances the only "aid to instruction" with which the school house is furnished. It is not in more than one-tenth of our district schools that you will find the whole of the following list: Chairs two, black-board (fit for use), chalk, outline maps, word chart or dictionary. Teachers in these schools do not generally have enlightened views on school organization and discipline, and not more than twenty per cent. of the teachers are seeking to become wiser by subscribing for educational periodicals or by reading along the line of their profession." Although gradual progress was being made under the county superintendent the office was unpopular throughout the state and after eight years of trial it was abolished. In place of a county superintendent there was elected a superintendent for each township. This drift back to the township system was a total failure unless the experience derived from it be set against the loss to the schools in unity of plan and efficiency. A demand for improvement in the rural schools led to the creation in 1881 of a county board of school examiners, to be composed of three members, whose duty it was to examine and license candidates. The secretary of this board was to visit the schools when occasion demanded. By the law of 1889 the secretary of the board was to give his whole time to the supervision, with the title of County Secretary of Schools. In 1891 the name of the officer was changed from County Secretary to Commissioner of Schools. The office is elective and was first held by M. T. Dodge. His successor, the present incumbent, is George Woolsey.

The reports of these gentlemen show that under the present system the rural schools are making gradual but steady progress. It is no longer true, as it was two decades ago, that not one in ten have proper school aids in the shape of black boards, dictionary, maps, globe, word charts, and etc. The old log school house has given away to brick and frame structures, as the accompanying table will show, uniformity of text books, improved methods, a higher standard of teaching ability, and a more professional spirit among teachers is doing, and will continue to do its work in placing on a more efficient basis the rural schools of our county. For more definite statistical information relating thereto, the reader is referred to the Miscellaneous School Statistics, taken from the last published report (1894,) of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and found at the close of this article.

When Mr. Goodman became County Superintendent in 1867, he found the village schools of the county in fairly efficient condition. Steady improvement has marked their history during the thirty years that have intervened. For many years the schools of Saginaw, East, and Saginaw, West Side, have ranked among the best in the State, and diplomas from the high schools on either side are accepted by the State University for all courses. Graded courses have also been adopted and are definitely followed in the following schools throughout the county: Chesaning, Carrolton Township, 1 and 2, St. Charles, Zilwaukee Township, 1 and 2, Frankenmuth, Buena Vista, Merrill, Freeland, Bridgeport, Kochville Township, 6, Crow Island and Oakley.

All the schools, whether graded or ungraded, receive the money for their support from these sources:

1. From the interest on the primary school fund.
2. From a one mill tax.
3. From school district taxes.

1. The origin of the primary school fund has been fully described in the first part of this article; its annual amount is about \$1.50 per capita for all children of school age in the county. This fund is apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction among the townships, and by the township clerks among the districts.

2. On all the taxable property of the county there is levied an annual tax of one mill on a dollar for school purposes. This is called the one mill tax; it is assessed by each supervisor upon the taxable property of his township. It amounts on an average to about one dollar per child.

3. At the annual meeting of each school district, except those that work under special charter, money is voted for

school purposes; as, for instance, the building of school houses, keeping them in repair, purchasing necessary school apparatus, etc. This money, together with the amount estimated by the district board as necessary for hiring teachers, and for meeting all expenses arising from the proper maintenance of the school during the year form the school district taxes and is levied by the supervisor on the taxable property of the school district. In cities working under a special charter the form varies somewhat, but the idea is practically the same.

STATISTICS.

No. of school districts.....	156
Graded " ".....	16
Value of school property.....	\$911,169
" " graded school property.....	\$823,499
Children between 5 and 20.....	27,886
" " " in graded school dists.....	19,296
Children attending school.....	17,044
" " graded schools.....	11,400
Total No. of teachers.....	432
Teachers in graded schools.....	237

Male teachers.....	70
Female teachers.....	362
Average monthly salary male teachers.....	\$66 12
" " female ".....	\$37 52
Total wages paid.....	\$147,670.22
" expenditures.....	\$279,187.24
Primary school fund.....	\$41,192.89
No. school houses.....	180
Brick.....	39
Frame.....	136
Log.....	5

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS OF SAGINAW COUNTY.

By L. W. BLISS, M. D.

The pioneer physicians of Saginaw County were not in a land of Eden on first coming into the county. The timber, covering hundreds of acres through which few roads were made, necessitated the doctors to go part way on their journey in a buggy, then stopping at some farm house where the road suddenly terminated, was obliged to leave his vehicle and take a saddled horse making the rest of the way on horse back. Always with forests come great swarms of mosquitoes, and many times being obliged to remain there all night, and up during the entire night to keep a circle of fire around his horse to keep the poor animal from being eaten up. Many have been the noble men who dared come into such a section of country and take up their abode to help suffering humanity. Among the foremost of these men were Doctors Plessner, Birney, Lee, Smith, Davis and many others. Dr. J. H. Jerome, one of the pioneers, was born in New York State, graduated from Geneva Medical College, was professor of anatomy many years. From New York State he came to Saginaw and was twice elected president of the State Medical Society. By faithful and efficient work he established a very enviable reputation throughout the state. Dr. J. B. White was another pioneer and for many years gave of his knowledge and skill throughout the county. During his residence in the county he filled many public offices, the most important of which was county sheriff. Among the early pioneers of the homeopaths were Drs. Spinney, Farnsworth, Bennett and Knapp. While the county contained in 1866 only about thirty physicians, of all schools, practicing medicine, it now has one hundred physicians who are nearly all graduates of reputable medical colleges. Of the number who came and were here about the time of 1866 there are left only seven in the whole county, Dr. L. W. Bliss, Dr. J. S. Rouse, Dr. Titus Duncan, Dr. B. S. Knapp, Dr. Theodor Krause and Dr. Bernhard Hesse of Saginaw, and Dr. Eldred of Chesaning, all the others have removed from the county or been gathered to their fathers. Prior to 1866 counseling and surgery were done almost entirely by outside physicians, of whom old Dr. Lemmon was the principal. Now the greater portion of the surgery is done by our own talent, which equals any in the state, and Saginaw County can not be excelled by another county in Michigan, in means for caring for the sick. These physicians have stood foremost in the educational work of the public schools, always having a representative on the Board. They have been public spirited, taking special interest in the business men's council and being members of the Board of Trade.

Saginaw County has furnished presidents three different times for the State Medical Society, they being Dr. Jerome twice and Dr. Bliss once. They have maintained a County Medical Society the greater portion of the time since 1866. The present one, which is in a healthy condition, was organized October 17, 1893, when a meeting was held in response to a call issued by Drs. J. L. McLaren, S. C. Ostrom and George C. Schemm. There were about ten physicians and surgeons present. The first permanent organization was effected by the election of Dr. C. H. Sample, president, Dr. J. L. McLaren, vice president, Dr. George C. Schemm, secretary, and Dr. B. B. Rowe, treasurer.

The objects of the society, as set forth in the constitution, are the professional and social advancement of the members, and the discussion of matters of interest to the profession. Regular physicians and surgeons of Saginaw County are eligible for membership. The society holds semi-monthly meetings, and its membership has grown continually until now it numbers 40. Within the last year an arrangement has been made by which the papers read before the meetings and the discussions are published in the Physician and Surgeon, the recognized medical journal of the state, which is published at Ann Arbor.

The present officers of the society are Dr. J. L. McLaren, president, Dr. E. W. Davis, vice president, Dr. S. C. J. Ostrom, secretary, Dr. E. E. Curtis, treasurer. The society is fulfilling the objects for which it was formed to a larger degree to-day than ever before, and bids fair to remain one of the permanent societies of the county.

But few members of the medical profession have succeeded in making more than a comfortable competency from their professional work, yet some few have accumulated considerable wealth by engaging in other pursuits, while others have lost what little they had accumulated, by their departure from their legitimate practice.

The profession can well be proud of its record, as they have never had but one suit succeed against them for malpractice and that was a small judgement of a few hundred dollars against Dr. Door Vincent of Chesaning. Another suit was brought against Drs. Bliss and Davis, which, after a lengthy legal contest, resulted in a verdict of no cause for action.

Saginaw has just cause to be proud of her hospitals, which consist at the present time of three in number, the St. Mary's, the Saginaw Hospital and the Woman's Hospital.

THE ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

The St. Mary's Hospital was founded in 1874 by the Sisters of Charity and is the oldest hospital in the city. Beginning with a small frame building with capacity for only a few patients, they have grown until they have the finest hospital building in the State, a magnificent brick structure six stories high, located in one of the most desirable and beautiful parts of Saginaw, on south Jefferson Avenue, on an elevation in the midst of healthy surroundings, with capacity to care for a hundred patients at a time. On August 16th, 1874, St. Mary's Hospital was formally opened for the admission of patients. Year after year the number admitted has steadily increased. Close attention has been paid to the arrangements for heating and lighting and ventilating. The ventilation is so arranged that there is a steady current of fresh air into the rooms and wards to supply the place of the foul air which passes off through the ventilating shaft. The private apartments and wards are comfortably heated and handsomely furnished. The operating room contains the most modern equipments for aseptic work, and a full line of instruments for general and special operations. Application for admission must be made direct to the Sister in charge, either in person, by friend, or by letter. No cases are refused admission except those of insanity or contagious diseases. Male and female

patients are admitted, and there is no distinction made on account of creed, nationality or color. Patients will be received and cared for until their discharge is directed by the attending physician. Patients are admitted to the general wards for \$5.00 per week, this includes board, nursing and medical or surgical attention. The price of private rooms ranges from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per week, according to the location and size of the room.

A competent and skillful corps of attendants are employed to see that wants of the patients are fully satisfied. Strangers coming to the city are invited to visit the hospital and inspect its equipments. Any patient shall be free in the choice of a clergyman.

HOSPITAL TICKET.

Hospital tickets can only be purchased by those in good health, on application at the hospital or from authorized agents.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Bring this ticket with you.

Saginaw, E. S., Mich., 189.....

CERTIFICATE OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL of Saginaw, Mich.

This Certificate, which is not transferable, entitles the holder, Mr.

On the payment of Five Dollars (\$5 00) during one year from date, in case of accident or sickness, to the free use of the wards of St. Mary's Hospital, during the time of his sickness (contagious diseases excepted), including surgical and medical attendance, nursing and board, subject to the rules of the Hospital.

In admission, no distinction is made regarding creed or county. This Certificate is sold upon the express condition: That the purchaser is now in good health and free from any disease that would subject him to Hospital Treatment. All the Certificates will be stamped with the seal of St. Mary's Hospital. None admitted while under the influence of liquor, nor those injured while in that condition. Patients violating the Rules of the Hospital are subject to discharge.

The Hospital Staff consists of eight of the most prominent Surgeons and Physicians of the Saginaws, some of whom will always be found in attendance.

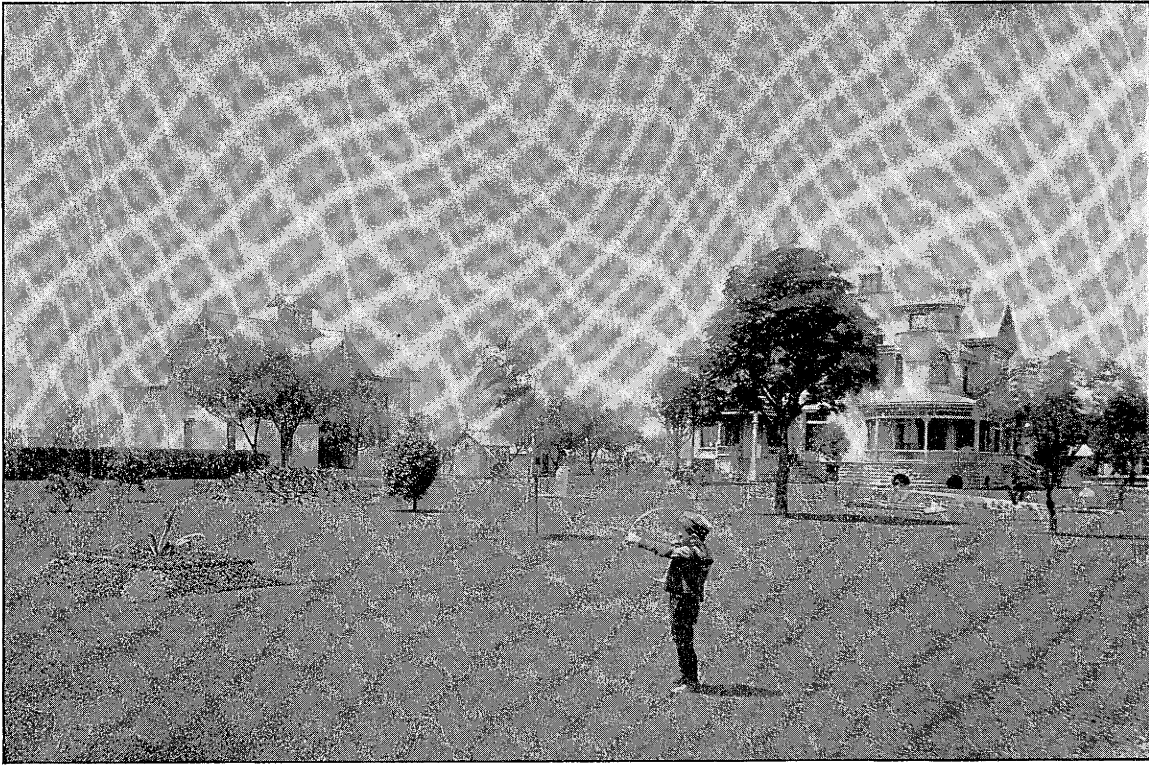
Agent.

THE SAGINAW HOSPITAL.

The only hospital on the West Side is a monument to the benevolence of the people who have given richly of their means for its support and maintenance.

The history of this institution is an inspiration, the work it is doing a benefaction, its future full of promise. A noble woman, who, surrounded by luxury herself, failed not to remember the less fortunate, and suggested that the womanhood of Saginaw unite to provide a hospital. In the spring of 1886 a meeting was held in the Michigan Ave. Baptist Church to consider the matter. A temporary organization was formed, articles of association prepared, and on May 4th, 1887, the Saginaw Hospital was incorporated under the state law. The articles provided that the affairs of the association should be managed by a board of twenty-four directors.

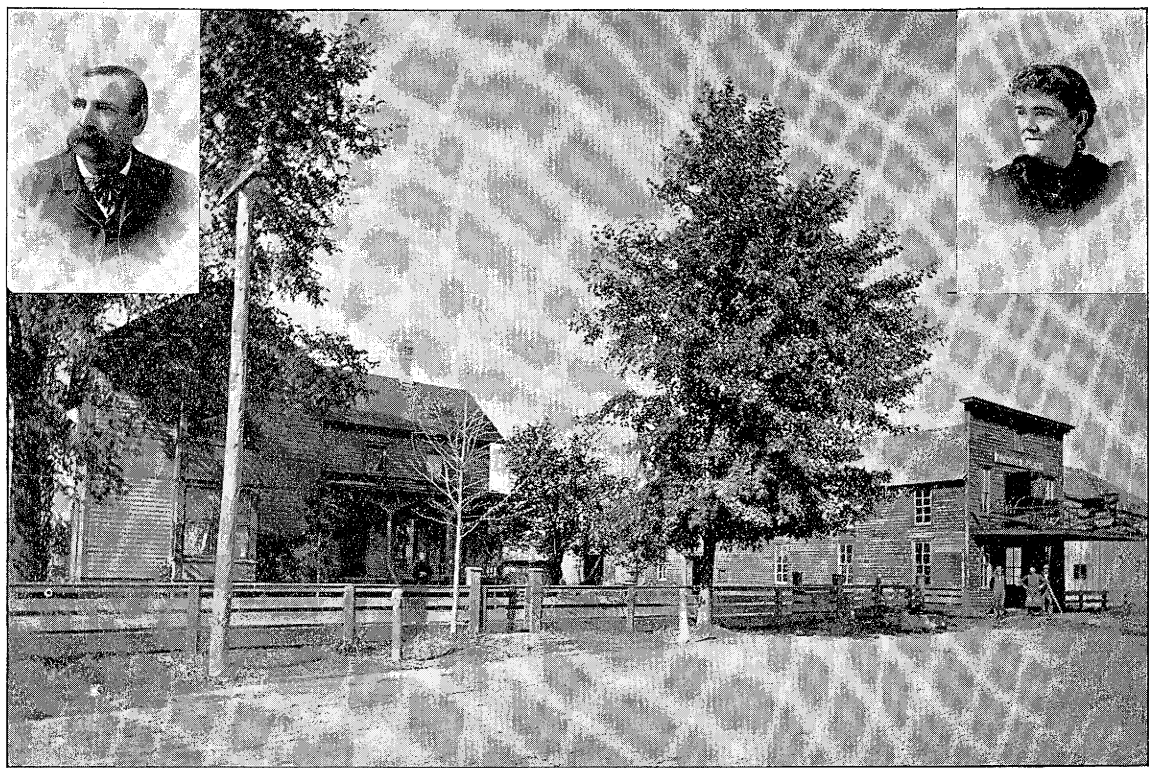
Then the real work began. Subscriptions for a hospital building were solicited. The council of the old City of Saginaw donated the site where the hospital is located. A building committee was appointed, and in June, 1889, the hospital was formally opened. The original cost of the building was \$11,000. A large additional sum was required for furnishing; not only must the wards and private rooms for patients be furnished, but a home must be made for the nurses. Then, too, the operating room must be furnished with modern appliances. All this took money and the generous people of Saginaw provided it. Since the organization of the hospital,



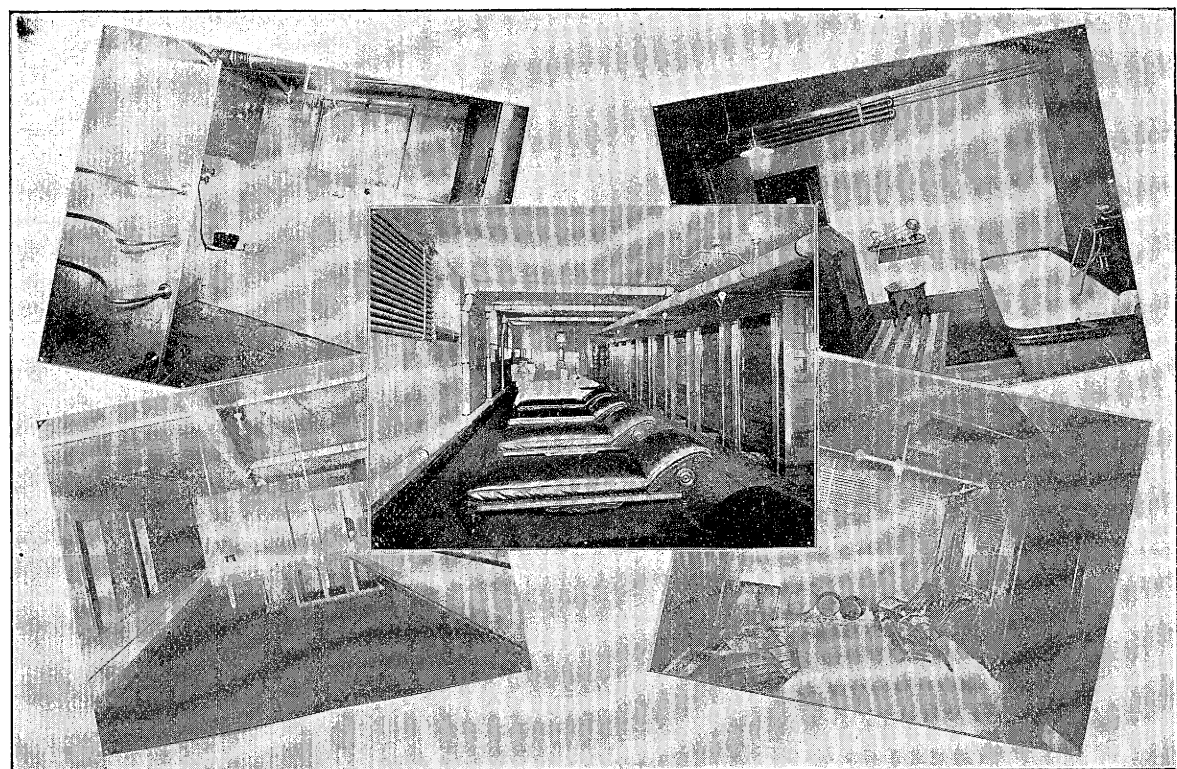
RES. OF JOSEPH FORDNEY, 1423 GRATIOT STREET.



INTERIOR VIEW OF WM. STOLZ'S JEWELRY STORE, 404 GENESEE AVENUE.



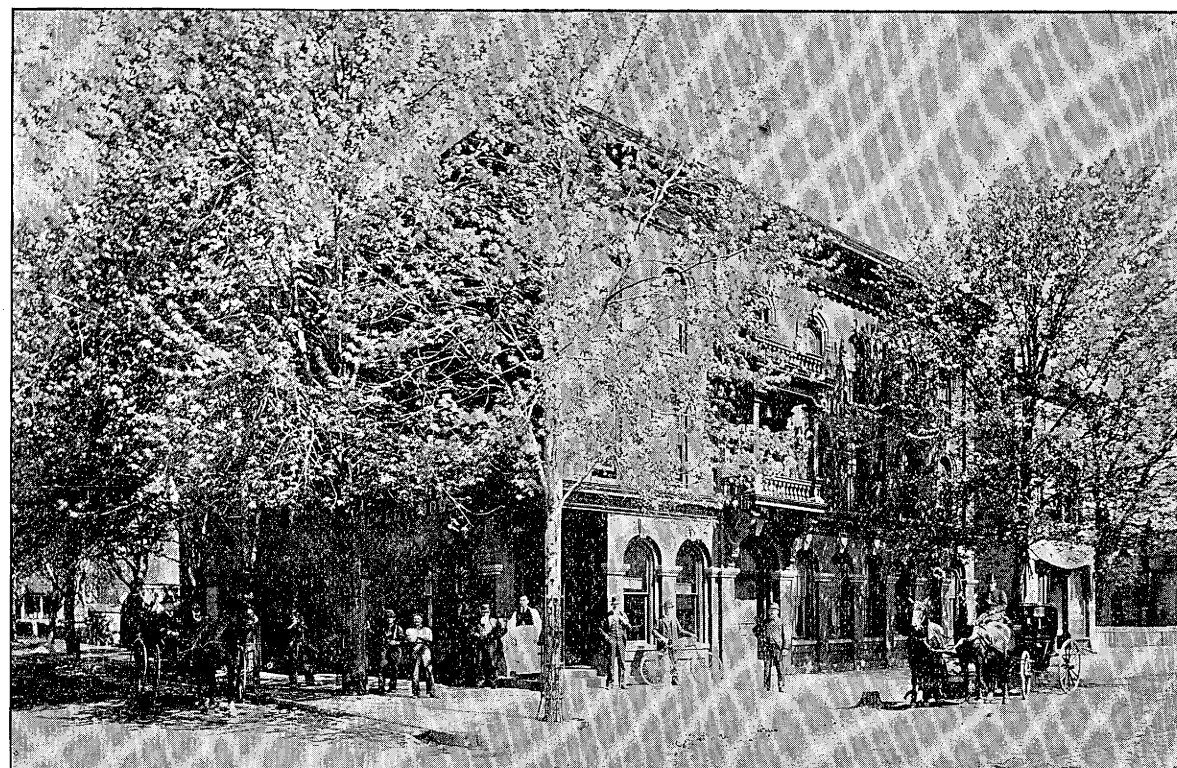
RES. OF A. J. FRENCH, THOMAS TOWNSHIP.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF WM. H. LAVIGNE'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS, UNDER POST OFFICE, SAGINAW, E. S.



HENRY SCHMIDT. EMIL SCHOENBERG. GEO. DEINDORFER.
INTERIOR VIEW OF REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE OF HENRY SCHMIDT, GEO. DEINDORFER
AND EMIL SCHOENBERG, COR. COURT AND HAMILTON STREETS.



CROWLEY HOUSE, COR. HAMILTON AND AMES STREETS. DAVID CROWLEY, PROPRIETOR.



CITY GROUP.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. E. A. Robertson, of Porteous, Mitchell & Co. | 7. Chas. F. Marskey, Insurance Agent. | 15. W. C. Mueller, Contractor and Builder. | 22. N. N. Butts, Proprietor Banner Hand Laundry, 413 Adams St. |
| 2. V. Kindler, Dealer in Sporting Goods. | 8. Thos. Merrill, Capitalist. | 16. Leo. Schueller, a natural born Musician. | 23. H. S. Siebel, Jeweler. |
| 3. John F. Cosendai, Proprietor French Steam Dye House. | 9. E. J. Ring, deceased. | 17. Wm. Newman, Grocer. | 24. Daniel J. Campau, a Detroit Capitalist. |
| 4. H. J. P. Graebner, Grocer. | 10. John Deibel, Cigar Manufacturer. | 18. David Crowley, Proprietor of Crowley House. | 25. L. Cornwell, Proprietor of Saginaw Beef Co. |
| 5. James McCrea, Proprietor of Pacific Hotel. | 11. Arthur S. Light, of A. S. Light & Co., Plumbers. | 19. J. H. Burnham, deceased. | 26. W. C. Cornwell, Manager of Saginaw Beef Co. |
| 6. F. C. Busch, Book Binder. | 12. James F. Adams, retired. | 20. J. O'Hare, Boot and Shoe Dealer. | |
| | 13. A. E. Tomlinson, Pharmacist. | 21. F. W. Hollister, Architect. | |
| | 14. Herman Taub, Practical Tinsmith, 1153 Genesee Ave. | | |



REPRESENTATIVE MINISTERS OF SAGINAW COUNTY.

1. Rev. Wm. Dawe, D. D., Presiding Elder of Saginaw District M. E. Church.
2. Rev. G. W. Jennings, Pastor of Jefferson Ave. M. E. Church.
3. Rev. H. E. Wolf, Pastor of Madison Ave. M. E. Church.
4. Rev. Robert Pattinson, Pastor of Asbury M. E. Church.
5. Rev. Charles D. Ellis, Pastor of Emanuel Presbyterian Church.
6. Rev. B. Hunter, of Taymouth.
7. Rev. T. F. Reitz, Pastor of St. Jacob's Ger. Lutheran Church.
8. Rev. E. Heinecke, Pastor Lutheran Church at Kulmbach.
9. Rev. Conrad Volz, Honorary Pastor of St. John's Evang. Luth. Church.
10. Rev. Friedrich Volz, Pastor of St. John's Evang. Luth. Church.
11. Rev. F. Huber, Pastor of St. Paul's German Luth. Church.
12. Wm. F. Vogel, Pastor Evangelical Association of North America.
13. Rev. C. H. Maxson, Pastor Second Methodist Protestant Church.
14. Rev. R. T. Lynd, Presbyterian Minister of Saginaw Township.
15. Rev. G. W. Carson, of Hemlock.
16. Rev. R. Van der Hayden, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church.
17. Rev. Joseph Reis, Pastor of Church of the Sacred Heart.
18. Rev. N. N. Poulin, Pastor of Church of the Holy Family.
19. Rev. A. Weisteiner, of Layton Corners.
20. Rev. R. W. Brown, of Merrill.
21. Rev. Thomas Lean, of Birch Run.
22. Rev. B. Roberts, Pastor of African M. E. Church.

its maintenance has been contributed to by the endowment of five free beds. The sum required is \$3,000 for each. By this means five charity patients are constantly provided for at the hospital. To-day there is no better equipped hospital in the state. With an excellent staff of physicians, a well trained corps of nurses, all modern appliances in surgery and medicine, hundreds of patients from all over the state have entered its doors to be cured, and go forth to tell the good news of their recovery to others, and sing the praises of this institution. One can have a private room at the hospital, constant nursing and all his medicines, at a less expense than they can be offered at home. For those whose circumstances make it necessary to incur less expense, and for those who do not care for private rooms, the general wards are open at the moderate charge of \$5.00 per week, for which medical attention, nursing and medicines are furnished. Last year, seeing the urgent need of an annex for contagious diseases, the Christian Endeavorers of the city were appealed to, and in a very short time the building was up, furnished and occupied, which showed there was no mistake made in carrying out the project. This institution, the Saginaw Hospital, has grown rapidly ever since its inception, until today it is on a sure financial basis, backed up by a strong board of managers, and staff of physicians, and is an honor to the City of Saginaw and the State of Michigan.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

In the autumn of 1888 a handful of noble women took the initiative steps towards founding the worthy institution, known as the Woman's Hospital, which to-day graces the City of Saginaw as a monument to the wisdom, foresight and ability of a few who, firm in their conviction of right and duty, have pressed forward, through evil and good report, to the high goal of their ambition, and have sought to firmly establish an institution which should be devoted to the amelioration of the sufferings of those who, like the poor, are always with us. In the summer of 1888 several ladies, who felt that it was time for Saginaw to have a working woman's home and hospital, began to work for this needful and noble charity. Their efforts were successful, and the first year of its existence forty patients were cared for. The old house on Janes street became too small and the association of ladies began making plans for a larger building, and when such women as Mrs. Dr. Freeman set out to make a project go, it goes, so when on the 10th of October, 1890, a new hospital was opened, no one was surprised. The building is a large three story brick, with a slate roof, neatly furnished and having all the modern appliances. This institution is more than an ordinary hospital for the sick; unfortunate girls who have been driven from home, society, and even work, find here a helping hand and timely shelter where they may be cared for at the expense of charity, and their babes cared for, after being placed into good christian homes and adopted as one of the family. These unfortunates not only come from all over the state, but sometimes from across the continent, and never has a deaf ear been turned to their pleadings for admission.

The first year's report shows that the physicians made two hundred calls, forty patients were treated, and out of the forty only one death. \$932.38 was expended for the work during the first year. Since that time it has grown in work,

influence and popularity, and Saginaw should not only be proud of this institution, but also of the woman out of whose brain the whole thing emanated, and through whose energies the dream became a stern reality, Mrs. Dr. E. J. Freeman.

THE BLISS HOSPITAL.

Early in 1889 Dr. L. W. Bliss and a number of associates organized a hospital association and established a hospital known as Bliss Hospital, on Brockway street on the Birney farm. Later the same year the commodious residence property, formerly owned by the late Newell Barnard and at that time owned by his son Arthur Barnard, occupying a quarter of a block at the corner of Hamilton and Throop streets, was purchased and fitted up as a hospital.

The building is very commodious and well adapted to hospital purposes and the handsome ground added to its desirability.

In October, 1890, the internal management was placed under the control of deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Under this management the success of the hospital seemed assured and in September, 1891, Dr. Bliss, in whom the title of the property was, carried out a long cherished idea of attempting to establish a permanent hospital which should be a monument to his deceased wife, whose latest and most energetic charitable work was done in connection with establishing a hospital where indigent persons and those of small means would have the advantage when sick or injured, afforded only by the well equipped, intelligently managed, modern hospital.

To this end an offer was made to the Detroit M. E. conference of the Bliss Hospital property, including real estate and hospital equipment of 25 beds, a fully supplied dispensary, an operating room equipped with instruments and apparatus, and all that goes to make up a modern hospital.

The gift was made in memory of Mrs. Bliss, the only condition being that the institution should be maintained as a hospital and known as the Bliss Hospital and Deaconess Home of the Detroit M. E. conference. The property represented a value of \$15,000 and an established work and reputation which promised to make the enterprise a success. The donation was accepted by the conference, and boards and committees were appointed to carry out the idea of making the Bliss Hospital and Deaconess Home an important feature in the benevolent and progressive work of this great church in Michigan.

A training school for nurses was established, but with all its bright prospects, the institution succumbed to the general financial depression, which paralyzed business and charity alike, and in March, 1895, Bliss Hospital closed its doors and in due time the property reverted to its former owner.

During the time the hospital was open it made an enviable record. The staff, chosen from among the best medical men of Saginaw, gave the hospital a reputation in the medical profession. The order of deaconesses of the M. E. Church, and the recognized ability as nurses and standing as christian women of its members, commended the hospital to the charitable and philanthropic. Business depression alone thwarted the beneficent purpose and made Bliss Hospital an institution of the past rather than the present.

The following list gives the names of the practicing physicians now in Saginaw County as recorded at the Court House.

R—is for Regular,
H—is for Homeopath.
E—is for Eclectic.

Henry M. Leach, R	Jonas H. Vaughn, R
James Mathews, R	Frank Saylor, R
Michael Sweney, R	Wealthy Dibble, R
J. N. Kemp, R	George C. Schemm, R
J. B. Montique, H	O. M. Belfrey, R
Stephen G. Olmstead, R	G. H. McLean, R
G. C. Schick, R	Sheldon Rhinehardt, E
L. B. Stewart, R	W. E. Connery, R
W. F. Morse, R	W. H. Graham, R
W. B. Cabbage, R	Titus Duncan, R
Harvey Williams, R	W. C. Freeman, R
H. C. Anderson, E	E. E. Curtis, E
O. P. Barber, R	W. Wilson, E
Edwin Elliot, R	L. A. Melzie, H
T. Norwood Jeffery, R	Geo. P. Soyer, R
B. H. Beckwith, R	W. W. Cobb, R
Geo. W. Purt, R	C. H. Sample, R
C. W. Taylor Goodman, R	B. Hesse, R
J. W. Carpenter, H	Fletcher S. Smith, R
Thos. McEwen, R	J. C. Drake, R
Burt B. Rowe, R	J. M. Campbell, R
M. H. Snyder, R	J. M. Wilson, R
Louisa E. Saunders, R	C. M. Alden, R
Hugh M. Cooper, R	E. Frenz, R
S. I. Small, R	C. F. Luellemann, R
Martin Schick, R	S. C. J. Ostrom, R
James A. Munger, H	Emil Herig, R
J. N. Eldrid, R	Morris L. C. Kitchen, R
J. J. Lyons, R	Samuel Kitchen, R
T. T. Hubbard, R	W. J. O'Reily, R
F. B. Florentine, R	Martin L. Slack, H
J. S. Rouse, R	J. L. E. Morgan, R
W. L. Dickinson, R	Samuel E. Campbell, R
Eugene Hilleyer, R	J. L. McLaren, R
H. M. Marsh, H	James W. McMeekin, R
Dan'l W. Mudge, H	J. T. Ruckel, H
Joseph H. Cowell, H	D. B. Cornell, R
F. W. Freeman, R	Louisa J. Haywood, H
Frank A. Beckwith, H	W. H. McEwen, R
Lyman W. Bliss, R	Michael D. Ryan, R
Eugene W. Davis, R	Warren Joseph O'Hare, R
G. H. Fuerbringer, R	James H. Hudson, R
Theodor Krause, R	A. S. G. Bailey, R
Harriet V. Bells Brooks, R	J. S. Conroy, R
E. R. Knapp, H	Joseph Reich, H
J. C. McCormick, R	D. H. Cline, R
F. W. Edelmann, R	Thos. M. Williamson, R
Chas. W. Ellis, R	Emos C. Kinnman, H
H. G. Wilson, R	Carl Kanzler, R
John O. Hadley, H	D. M. Nottingham, H
Jacob S. Shoemaker, R	G. W. Stewart, H
	C. M. Bradt, H

CHURCHES OF SAGINAW COUNTY.

By CHARLES D. ELLIS.

Saginaw County is abundantly supplied with church privileges. No less than fifteen denominations of religious workers are engaged in their efforts, and at least one hundred separate organizations are ministering to the uplifting of the people of the county. Not only is the city furnished with abundant religious privileges, but in all our thriving communities, churches and sabbath schools are within reach of all.

The limits of this paper forbid such extended account of all the church organizations as we would like to give, but an effort has been made to notice at some length, the earlier and

more important churches of each denomination, and refer to all the churches as fully as the limit of the paper will allow.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We will notice the work of this denomination first, because it was the first to do organized work in the county. The First Presbyterian Church of Saginaw, was the pioneer church of Saginaw Valley. This church was organized March 1st, 1838, by Rev. Hiram L. Miller, who was its first pastor and who presided over the church for several years.

During Mr. Miller's pastorate of this church, the region about had but a small population. Ministers were few and Priest Miller, as he was affectionately called, was a religious guide and helper to many not of his own denomination. Priest Miller married the young people, baptized the children of those who sometimes came great distances to find a minister. His influence was very marked over those who were laying the foundations of the present splendid prosperity of Saginaw Valley. Mr. Miller retained his connection with the church as one of its most honored officers, till the day of his

death. He was called home May 16th, 1896, having reached and passed his ninety second year. The house of worship of this congregation, is located at the corner of Court and Harrison streets, Saginaw, W. S. It is a fine brick structure with all modern belongings and is probably worth about \$40,000. Its fine parsonage adjoins it on the west. This congregation uses about five thousand dollars a year for its running expenses, and during the past eight years its contribution to benevolent objects, outside its own congregation, has averaged about eight thousand dollars a year.

This church has the largest Sabbath School of any church in the county or even in the whole Saginaw Valley, having a membership of upwards of five hundred. The congregation has about six hundred communicants. Rev. Chas. E. Bronson, D. D., has been pastor of this church since March, 1892.

WARREN AVE. CHURCH, SAGINAW, E. S.—This church was organized in March, 1867, by Rev. L. I. Root. Its house of worship, a comfortable brick structure, is located on the corner of Warren Ave. and Millard St. and is valued at about \$12,000.

This congregation has two hundred and forty communicants and needs about \$2,500 a year for congregational expenses and contributes about \$600 a year for benevolent purposes. Rev. Joseph R. Tewell is the present pastor, having begun his labors with the church March 1st, 1896.

WASHINGTON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of South Saginaw, was organized in 1866 and for a long time occupied a modest building that had formerly been a school house. During the pastorate of Rev. George S. Woodhull, D. D., who served the church from 1884 until 1888, the present commodious brick church on Washington Ave. was erected at a cost of about \$5,000 and the parsonage secured at an additional cost of \$2,000. This church has a membership of 140; its congregational expenses are about \$1,100 a year, and last year the congregation contributed \$110 for benevolent purposes. Rev. Wm. M. Campbell, Ph. D., the present pastor, has served the church since February, 1894.

SAGINAW SECOND CHURCH occupies a neat brick house of worship about six miles from the city, in Saginaw Township, on the banks of the Tittabawassee River. Organized back in the sixties, it has ministered to the needs of a prosperous farming community and maintained an even tenor of modest prosperity; it has a membership of seventy. Rev. J. Alex. Adair has been pastor of the church since the autumn of 1893 and preaches to the congregation every Sabbath afternoon.

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Saginaw, was organized in April, 1888, by Rev. Chas. D. Ellis who served the church as pastor for two years. This church has an elegant brick house of worship at the corner of Dearborn and south Fayette streets, costing about \$11,000, of this amount, Thos. Merrill, Esq., gave \$8,000.

This church building was dedicated in October, 1891, under the pastorate of Rev. Alex. Danskin; the church has a membership of one hundred and sixty. Rev. J. Alex. Adair, who was formerly a professor in Hanover College, has been the pastor since October, 1893.

TAYMOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in October, 1868, by Rev. Luke Nott. It has a neat church building and also a parsonage near Taymouth village, about two miles from Burt on the C. S. & M. R. R. Rev. Benjamin Hunter has been pastor of this church since November, 1892. The membership of this church is one hundred and twelve, and for supporters has a thriving class of farmers and their families.

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is the twin sister of Grace Church, having been organized by the same person and on the same day. Its property consists of a neat church building and parsonage, and is located on the corner of State and Hanchett streets, Saginaw, W. S. This church has had but one pastor during its eight years of existence, as Rev. Charles D. Ellis, who organized the church, is still serving as pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Saginaw County has received largely of emigrants from the German Fatherland. In coming to this new country, the Germans have not forgotten the God of their fathers, nor the forms of worship to which they were accustomed in their native land. Ministers of the Gospel of their faith came with them and Lutheran Churches were established very early in the history of the settlement of this region. The first Lutheran Church to be organized in the county seems to have

been the Emmanuel Lutheran Church of Frankentrost; this church is in Blumfield Township, eight miles from Saginaw on the Vassar plank road. This church is in connection with the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. It was organized in 1847 by Rev. J. H. Ph. Graebner. This congregation has had a splendid prosperity; it has out-grown two church buildings and now occupies a fine house of worship costing \$5,000. Three hundred and seventy communicants are in connection with the congregation. Their parochial school furnishes schooling for seventy-five pupils; they have a parsonage and house for the school teacher and fifty acres of land. In their forty-nine years the church has had six pastors. Rev. E. Heinecke has served as pastor since July, 1891.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.—This congregation was organized in January, 1849, by Rev. F. Sievres, Sr., and is in connection with the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. This congregation has a splendid property on Court street, Saginaw, W. S., occupying the whole front between Fayette and Harrison streets, and consists of a brick church seated for seven hundred people, a school house and a pastor's residence. This congregation also has a school on the Hermansau road about half a mile north of the F. & P. M. R. R. Their property is worth about \$35,000; they use \$3,800 a year for congregational expenses and contribute \$500 a year for benevolent purposes. Rev. Herman Speckard has been pastor since July, 1894.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH was organized in November, 1851, and now has a fine property at the corner of Ames and Harrison streets, Saginaw, W. S. The house of worship was erected in 1869 and will accommodate an audience of seven hundred people. Three bells call the people together for worship; their school house of three rooms furnishes accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils during ten months each year. This congregation is in connection with the Michigan Synod, the ecclesiastical body under whose care the Lutheran Seminary on Court street is conducted. St. Paul's property has a valuation of about \$25,000. The congregation possesses a house for the superintendent of their school and a parsonage. Rev. Christopher L. Eberhardt served this congregation as pastor during the long period of thirty-two years, till his death April 27th, 1893. Rev. Ferdinand Huber has been the pastor since June, 1893.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH is one of the oldest congregations in the county and was organized in 1851 by Rev. Julius Ehrhart. On November 14th, of that year, Rev. Conrad Volz became pastor of the church, and has served continuously ever since. Early in 1896 the venerable pastor, realizing his years, desired a release from pastoral duties, and the congregation acceded to his wishes to the extent of calling his son, Rev. Frederick Volz, to the active pastorate while continuing to their venerable and loved minister the position of honorary pastor. The congregation has a fine property at the corner of Germania avenue and Second street. Their fine brick church accommodates one thousand worshippers; they have two parsonages and a fine school house where one hundred pupils are taught by two teachers; their communicants number seven hundred; congregational expenses are \$2,500 a year and \$570 were contributed for benevolent objects last year. The congregation is connected with the Synod of Ohio.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH of Blumfield is located near the village of Reese. It was organized in April, 1887, and connected with the Synod of Ohio. Rev. Frederick Volz, who organized the church, has served it as pastor till the present year. This congregation has a house of worship worth about \$1,200 and erected in 1888; about forty families are connected with the congregation. Rev. H. G. Schwake has been pastor since May 1st, 1896.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH of Zilwaukee was organized in June, 1865, by Rev. Conrad Volz. Their house of worship, erected in 1881, is valued at about \$2,000. They have a parsonage and a school where about thirty pupils are taught. The church has a membership of seventy. Rev. W. Bodamer has been pastor since October, 1893.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH of Carrollton was organized by Rev. Christopher L. Eberhardt in 1884. It has a neat church building and parsonage with thirty-three members; thirty-two pupils are taught by their pastor in the church building. Rev. Carl Oztman has been pastor since February, 1894.

PEACE CHURCH also has the pastoral service of Rev. Mr. Oztman. This congregation worships in a school house in Taymouth Township, one mile north of Foster Station on the C. S. & M. R. R. These two congregations are connected with the Michigan Synod.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH of Hemlock was organized by Rev. J. F. Mueller in 1878. It has a membership of sixty, with annual expenses of \$650. The congregation has a parochial school attended by 43 pupils; its church was erected in 1880, with sittings for one hundred and fifty people; it also has a parsonage. Its connection is with the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. Rev. K. F. Mueller has been pastor since October, 1890.

Rev. F. F. Reitz is pastor of three churches and has served them since January, 1895. They are connected with the Synod of Ohio.

ST. JAMES CHURCH of Saginaw is situated on Washington avenue, south of Ortman street, South Saginaw. Organized in 1884 by Rev. Conrad Volz; it has a membership of one hundred and twelve; their house of worship was built in 1884 and cost \$4,300; they have a parsonage valued at \$850.

ST. MATTHEWS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH is located at the intersection of the Portsmouth and the King roads in the township of Bridgeport. It was organized in 1882 by Rev. J. Fritz; its house of worship was erected in 1882, having accommodations for two hundred people and valued at \$3,000. The membership numbers one hundred and six.

HOPE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH is located a half a mile from the Flint River road, between sections 29 and 32 in Bridgeport Township. This congregation was organized in 1890 by Rev. C. T. Gebhardt. It has forty-eight members; its house of worship was erected in 1890 costing \$700 and accommodates one hundred and fifty people. This congregation as well as the two just mentioned has the pastoral services of Rev. F. F. Reitz.

THE CHURCH OF ST. LORENZ of Frankenmuth, has a large sphere of influence; the township in which it is situated is thickly populated with industrious Germans.

The fine brick church of this congregation, and parsonage is a property having a value of probably \$20,000. Its connection is with the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. Rev. E. Mayer is the pastor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH of Frankenmuth, is located about one half mile from the village. This church is an off-shoot from the St. Lorenz Church. It has a fine modern house of worship and is connected with the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. Rev. Prof. E. Mertz is the pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCH of Chesaning, of which Rev. H. Gagnus is pastor, has a house of worship and a parsonage, together worth about \$1,800. The church of Brady is also supplied by the same pastor. These two congregations together have about fifty members and are connected with the Michigan Synod.

ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH of Tittabawassee Township, is located about eight miles north of Saginaw and two miles from Lawndale Station on the F. & P. M. R. R. The congregation has a house of worship and a parsonage, a school and cemetery with twenty acres of land; forty-four pupils are in its school; fifty communicants are connected with the congregation; its ecclesiastical connection is with the Michigan Synod. Rev. Frederick Menke is the pastor.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH is located on south Fifth street, between Germania avenue and Lapeer street, Saginaw, E. S. This church is connected with the Iowa Synod; the pastor is Rev. E. Pröttengeier, who also serves the Zions Church which is located on the corner of Mason and Hancock streets, Saginaw, W. S. Iowa Synod is its ecclesiastical connection.

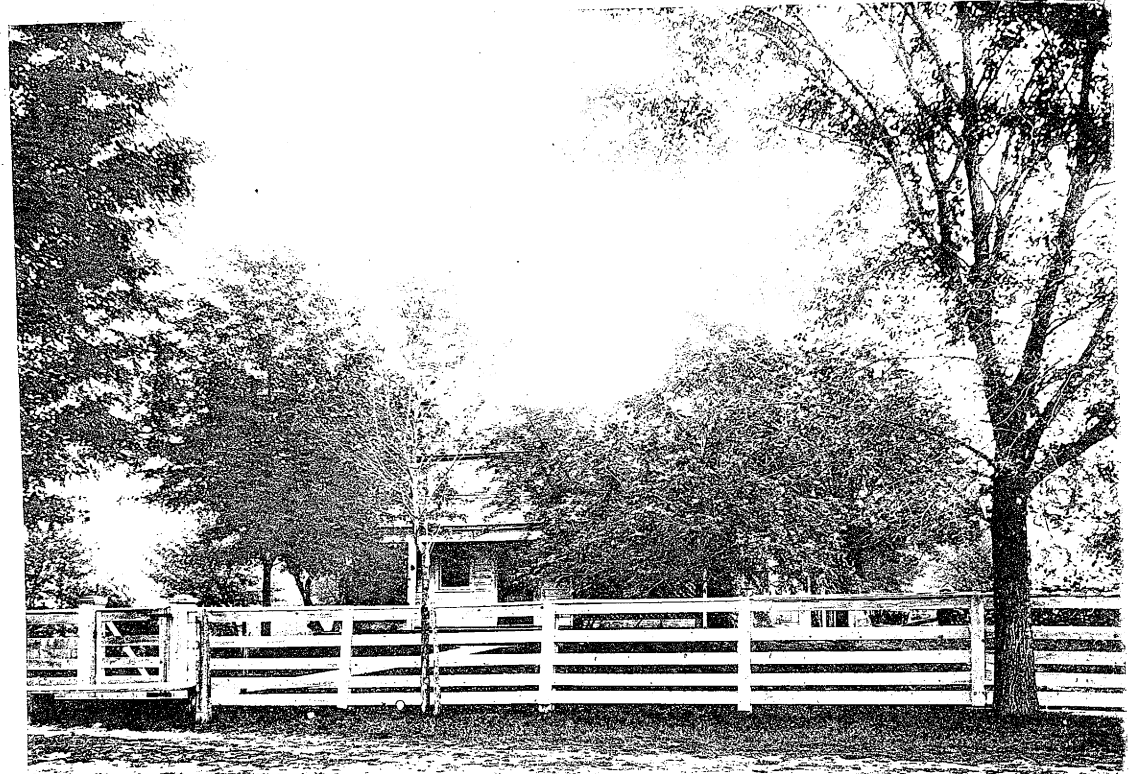
TRINITY EVANGELICAL CHURCH is located at the corner of Cherry and south Ninth streets, Saginaw, E. S. The church is connected with the Synod of Missouri. Rev. E. L. Arndt is the pastor.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH of Marion Springs is connected with the Synod of Michigan. Rev. K. Schoenaw is the pastor.

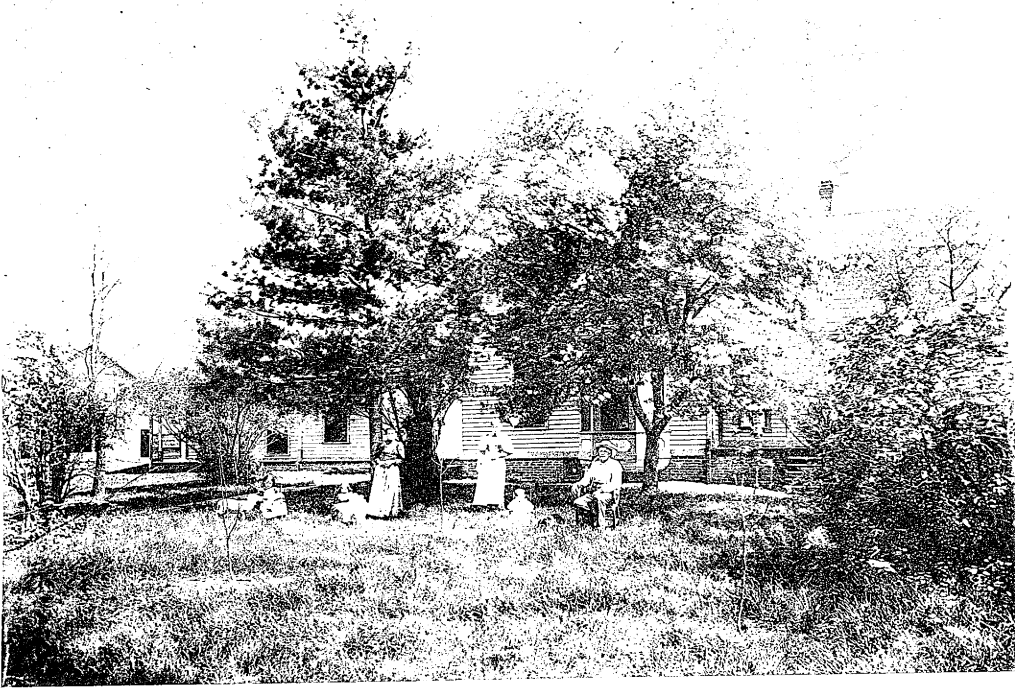
ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH of Saginaw, W. S., is located on the corner of Bliss and Elm streets. Its connection is with the Synod of Missouri. Rev. Emil Wenk is pastor.



RES. OF HENRY COLCLOUGH, BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.



RES. OF C. McLELLAN, SAGINAW TOWNSHIP.



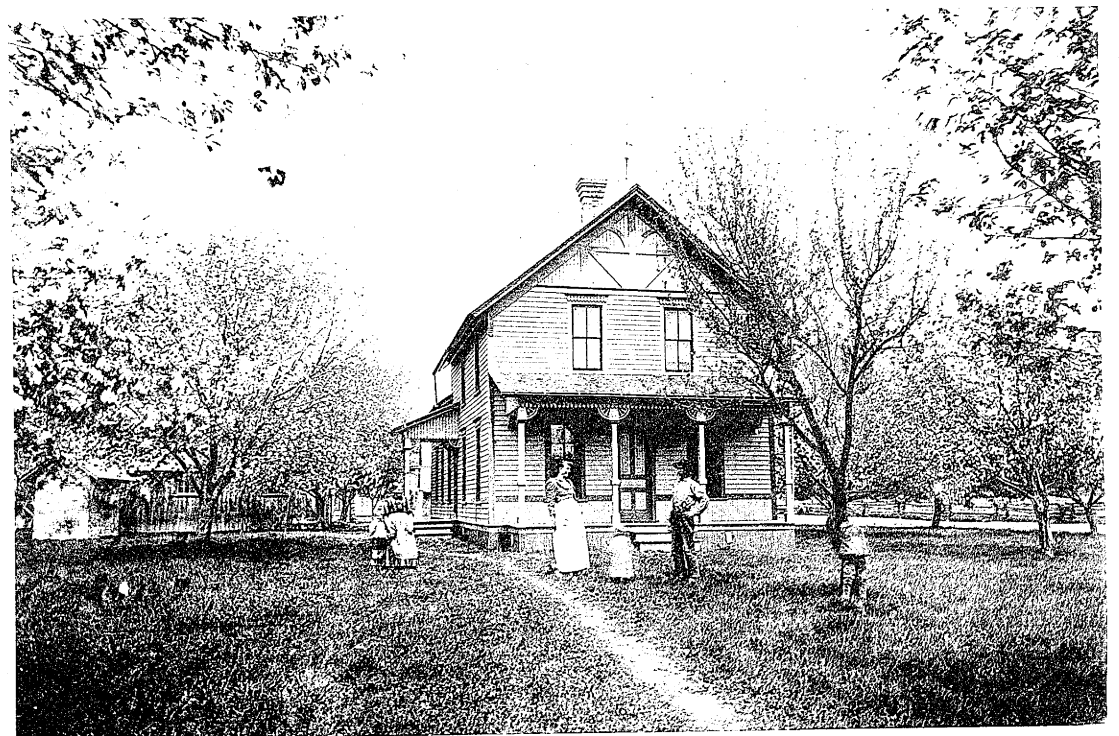
RES. OF HON. H. M. YOUNG, BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.



SOUTH END DAIRY FARM. RES. AND PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. EZRA FRY, BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.



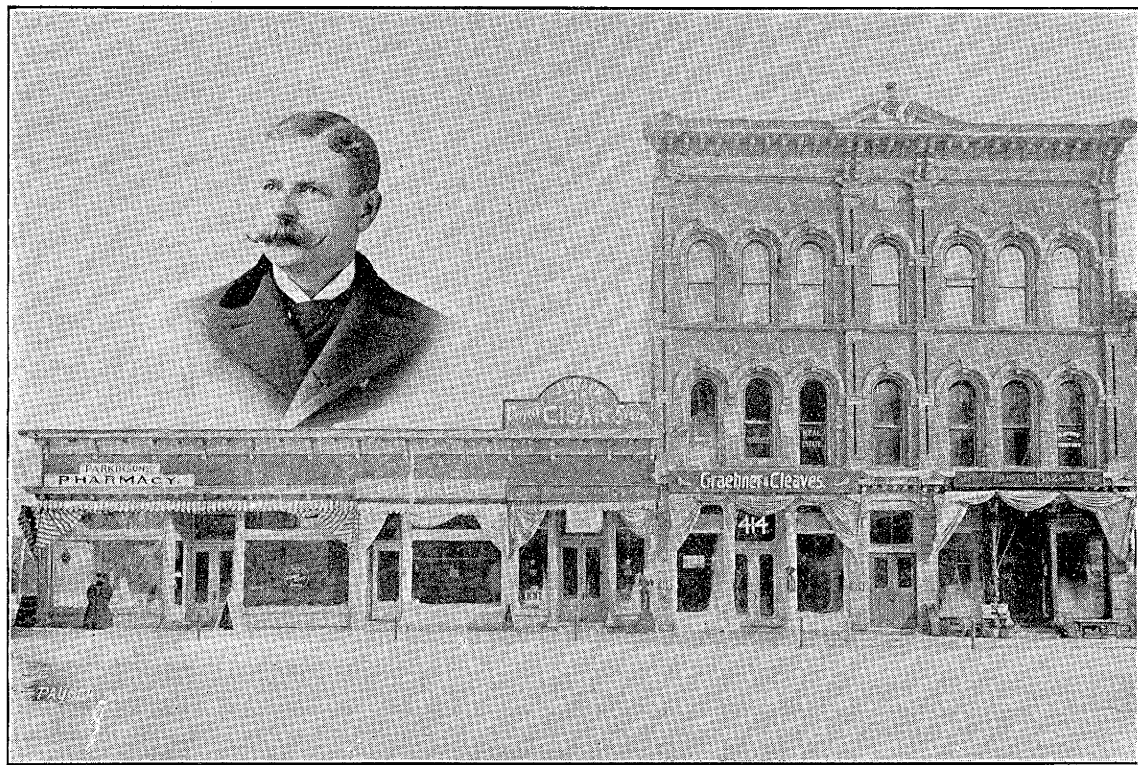
RES. AND PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. WM. SCHULZ, BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.



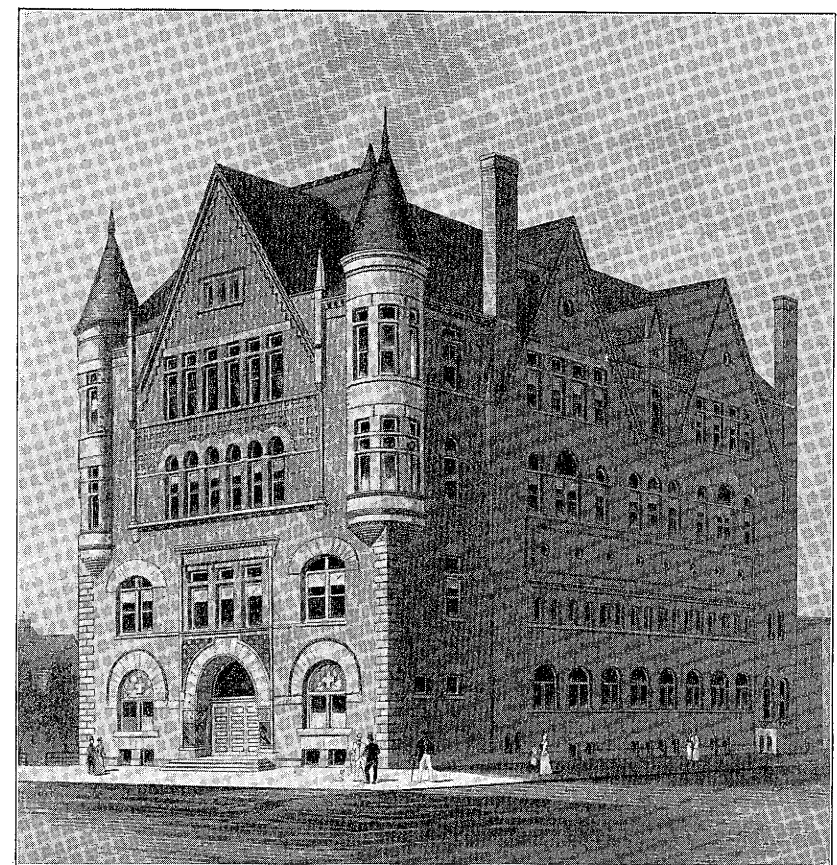
RES. OF WM. L. SCHULTZ, BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.



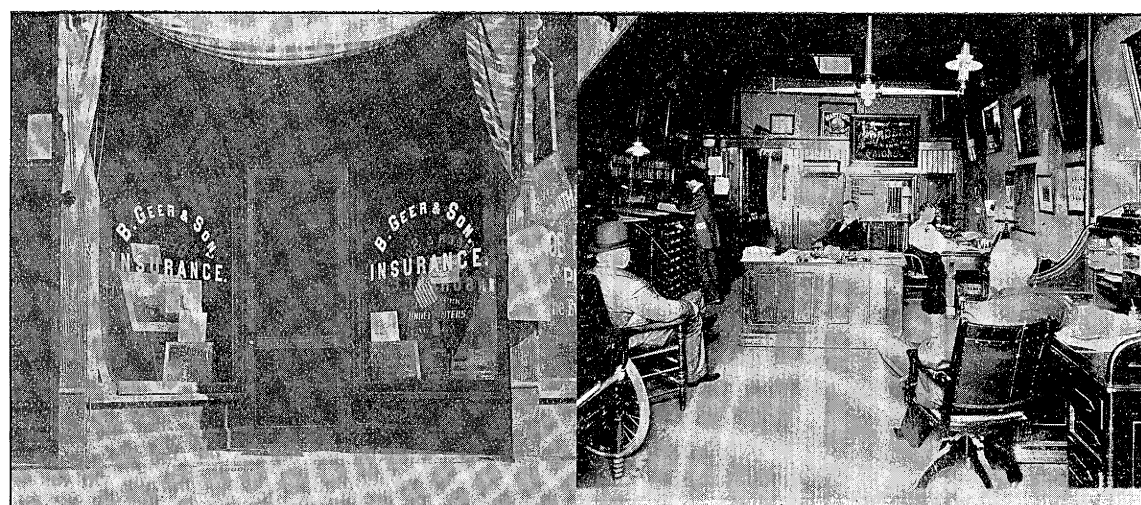
MAPLE FARM, BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP. PROPERTY OF W. W. MARTIN.



OFFICE AND PORTRAIT OF GEO. S. LOCKWOOD, FIRE INSURANCE, MONEY LOANER AND
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MASONIC TEMPLE, COR. WASHINGTON AVE. AND JOHNSON ST.,
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216 N. HAMILTON STREET.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal is quite often the pioneer of churches. In this county, however, two other denominations had church organizations before there was a M. E. Church organized. This denomination was not very far behind, however, and has made a good record since entering the field. Rev. William Dawe has been presiding elder of the district in which the Saginaw churches are. Under his wise and energetic oversight the churches have greatly prospered.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH of Saginaw, is located on the corner of south Michigan avenue and Adams street, W. S., Rev. Henry E. Wolfe has been the pastor since 1893. This church was organized in 1851 and has been a splendid success, having at the present time four hundred and twenty members. Their fine brick house of worship, erected in 1886, together with their parsonage and league hall, is probably worth \$40,000. The congregation contributes \$2,800 a year for running expenses and contributed about \$600 last year for benevolent purposes.

JEFFERSON AVENUE CHURCH of Saginaw, E. S., is located on Jefferson avenue, just south of the Hoyt Library. This church was organized in 1852 and now has a membership of four hundred and five; their fine brick church building was erected in 1870 and has seating capacity for an audience of nine hundred. Its value together with the parsonage just at the rear of the church, facing Warren avenue, is probably worth \$45,000. The annual running expenses are \$3,200. Rev. George H. Jennings has been the pastor since September, 1895.

EPWORTH CHURCH was organized in 1863; its old church, still standing on Hess street, was enlarged once or twice but was finally outgrown and the present splendid edifice of this congregation was erected in 1889. It is located at the corner of south Washington avenue and Randolph street, and has a probable value of \$25,000. It will accommodate an audience of six hundred people, but by throwing open adjoining rooms, twelve hundred people can be seated. The membership of this church is now two hundred and twenty-five. The congregation requires \$1,500 a year for running expenses. Rev. Samuel M. Gilchriese has been pastor since September, 1894.

AMES CHURCH is located on Hanchett street, between State street and Lincoln avenue. It has a membership of one hundred and forty. Its house of worship was erected in 1894 and is capable of seating about five hundred people, but by opening the sliding doors and using the parlors, one hundred more can be accommodated. A fine parsonage adjoins the church on the north, and the property has a value of probably \$7,500. Rev. James A. Lowry has been pastor since 1895.

ASBURY CHURCH on Warren avenue, has a neat church building erected in 1892 with a value of about \$3,000. It will accommodate about three hundred and fifty people; the present membership of the church is about one hundred and ten; this church was organized in 1891; the annual expenses of the congregation are \$1,000. Rev. Robert Patinson has been pastor since September, 1895.

SPAULDING CHURCH is connected in pastoral oversight with Asbury Church. It is located in the township of Spaulding on the county line road, about four miles from the city.

THE McBRATNIE MEMORIAL CHURCH is situated in Thomastown near Shields P. O. It was organized in 1889 by Rev. Caton McBratnie. It has a property worth perhaps \$800 and a membership of thirty-nine. Rev. G. S. Manly has served the church since September, 1895.

THE BRIDGEPORT CHURCH was organized in 1893 and the same year they erected their brick church edifice at a cost of about \$3,000. The membership of this church is twenty-seven, with Rev. G. S. Manly as pastor.

ST. CHARLES CHURCH was organized in 1864 by Rev. C. W. Austin who is the present pastor since September, 1895. The membership is ninety-five and annual expenses \$600. Their house of worship was erected in 1868 and is valued at \$2,000, and will accommodate four hundred people. A parsonage also is a part of the property of the society.

The churches of BURT, with a membership of forty, ALBEE with a membership of twenty-two, and the Indian Mission of Taymouth, are under the pastoral care of Rev. Frederick Spence since September, 1895. Two school house

appointments are a part of the work of this circuit; the three churches each have a comfortable little church building and a parsonage for the charge is located at Burt. The Burt church was organized in 1885 and the Albee church in 1890, both by Rev. T. Daniels who has done pioneer work in that vicinity. The Burt church was erected in 1887, and the Albee church in 1891.

METHODIST CHURCH of Freeland has had a useful past and is well equipped for doing its work in this thriving village. This church has eighty-one members and needs about \$600 a year for its running expenses. Their parsonage is next to the church on the east. Rev. Philip J. Wright has been pastor since September, 1895.

The churches of OAKLEY, membership forty-six; CHAPIN, membership twenty five; and ROBINSON, membership nineteen, have been, since September, 1895, under the pastoral oversight of Rev. Frederick Strong. The church at Oakley has a house of worship built in 1895, valued at about \$1,500.

Chapin's church was erected in 1891. Oakley church was organized in 1868 and the Chapin church was organized in 1869. The Robinson church, in the township of Brady, expects to erect a house of worship in the near future.

The churches of CARROLLTON and ZILWAUKEE, since September, 1894, have been under the pastoral care of Rev. Jesse B. Russell. Each of these churches has a house of worship and a small membership.

THE HEMLOCK CHURCH, with a membership of about sixty, and the MERRILL CHURCH of about the same membership, are both under the pastoral care of Rev. Horace N. Aldrich; each church has a commodious house of worship and a fine opportunity for doing its proper work.

HUBBARD MEMORIAL CHURCH is located in Thomastown near Frost P. O. It has a membership of forty-five; its church edifice was erected in 1888 and its estimated value is \$2,200, with seating capacity for two hundred and seventy-five people. Rev. G. W. Gorden has been pastor since September, 1894.

CHESANING CHURCH is a thriving organization of one hundred and seventy-five members. It has as equipment a church building and parsonage; it requires about \$900 a year for running expenses and gave last year for benevolent purposes \$75.00. Rev. John S. Joslin is the pastor of this church.

GERMAN CHURCH of Saginaw, E. S., is located on Warren avenue between Lapeer and Tuscola streets. This church has had an existence since 1857 and now has one hundred members. Their church edifice will accommodate two hundred and seventy-five worshipers and is valued at \$5,000. The church has a parsonage. Rev. Christian Bauman has been pastor since September, 1895.

KOCHVILLE GERMAN CHURCH was organized in 1863 and has a present membership of one hundred; it is located on the Bay state road, about six miles from Saginaw. Rev. Charles E. Buerkle has been pastor since December, 1894.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH of Saginaw, E. S., is located on Janes street between Warren and Weadock avenues. It has had organic life since 1870; the house of worship is valued at \$1,500 and will accommodate an audience of two hundred people; their membership numbers fifty, with Rev. B. Roberts at present in pastoral charge.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

There are five church organizations of this denomination in the county. The first Methodist Protestant Church of Saginaw is located at the corner of Fourth and Farwell streets, E. S. It was organized in 1883 and now has a membership of one hundred. This congregation has a fine brick house of worship seated for five hundred people and valued at \$7,000. Rev. A. Moffat has been pastor since September, 1895. This congregation has a parsonage just in the rear of the church facing on Fifth street.

THE STEPHENS ST. CHURCH is located at the corner of Stephens and South Fayette streets, Saginaw, W. S. Their property consists of house of worship and parsonage. Rev. G. H. Kurtz is pastor since 1895.

THE SOUTH SAGINAW CHURCH is located at the corner of Randolph and Wilkins streets. Rev. Frank E. Kunsman is pastor.

The Methodist Protestant Church in the village of Birch Run, and the Methodist Protestant Church on the Saginaw and Genesee plank roads, about ten miles from Saginaw, are under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Reilly. These churches each have a neat church building and are doing the work in a quiet and steady way.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This is a denomination of christians very similar to the German Methodist Church and would almost certainly have been one with them but for an error in administration many years ago.

ZION CHURCH is located at the corner of Hancock and north Fayette streets. The congregation was organized in 1875 and now numbers fifty-four communicants; their parsonage, procured in 1888, is located at 509 north Fayette street. Rev. Wm. Vogel has served the church as pastor since April, 1895.

IMMANUEL CHURCH of Kochville was organized in 1879. The church is located on the northwest corner of section thirty-two and has a membership of twenty-two. Rev. Wm. Vogel also has pastoral supervision of this church.

THE CHESANING EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH is located in the village of Chesaning, and many Germans of that thriving village find in this church a religious home.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Roman Catholic Church began organized work in this county in 1852. Previous to that year visiting priests had from time to time ministered to a little band who were hoping for the organization of a church of their own faith.

In 1852, Bishop Peter Paul Lefevre organized St. ANDREWS PARISH with a very few members. Its house of worship was erected in 1866, has six hundred sittings and is located at the corner of Monroe street and north Michigan avenue, Saginaw, W. S. Its parsonage is just east of the church, facing on Hamilton street. Its school, the St. Andrews Academy, is on the corner of Monroe and north Fayette streets, and is under the care of Sister Mary Matthew. The property of this parish is worth probably about \$18,000. Rev. R. Vander Hayden has been in charge of this parish since 1862 and has thus been longer in service in his parish, than any other priest or minister in the county.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH is located at the corner of Hoyt and Owen streets, Saginaw, E. S. This congregation was organized by Rev. H. J. H. Schutjes in 1859. It has now about two hundred families, with an annual congregational expense of \$3,000, and last year the congregation gave for benevolent purposes, \$800. About two hundred and twenty-five pupils are taught at the parish Academy on Hoyt street, just east of the church. A fine parsonage is part of the belongings of the parish. Rev. Michael Dalton has had the oversight of this flock since August, 1889.

CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL was organized in 1887 by Rev. E. Lefevre, who is still in pastoral charge. Its fine brick church, erected at a cost of \$15,000, is located at the corner of Wayne and south Fayette streets. This edifice was erected in 1887 and has seating capacity for seven hundred and fifty people. The fine parsonage is on Wayne street, just west of the church. The congregation numbers nine hundred and fifty members; the parish school, located just south of the church building, has one hundred and sixty-five enrolled pupils.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH is located at the corner of north Sixth and Sears streets. This congregation was organized in 1871 and is an off-shoot of St. Mary's. The parish has a commodious church building and parsonage just adjoining the church. Rev. Richard Sweeny is in pastoral charge.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART is at the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, Saginaw, E. S. This church is also a child of St. Mary's and was organized in 1873. Its pastor is Rev. Joseph Reiss.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY is at 1515 south Washington avenue, Saginaw, E. S. This congregation is an off-shoot of St. Mary's and is made up of people who speak the French language; a fine school building is already occupied and the church building is to materialize later. Rev. N. N. Poulin is the pastor. The congregation was organized in 1895.

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH is located on Annesley street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Rev. Alex. Lipinski is parish priest, and his people are of Polish blood and language.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH of Laytons Corners P. O., township of Maple Grove, is one of the oldest country catholic churches of the county, having been organized in 1877. Its church building was erected in 1883 and is valued at about \$6,000, with seating capacity for four hundred people. The parsonage is valued at \$2,000; the annual expenses of the congregation are about \$2,200. Rev. A. Weisteiner has been pastor of this flock since January, 1891.

Connected with this church for pastoral oversight, are the churches of OAKLEY, CHESANING and ALBEE, each having a modest church building.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART of Merrill, was organized in 1888 and now has seventy-five families in its congregation. Its church building was erected in 1890 and will seat two hundred and sixty people. Rev. Robert W. Brown has been pastor since 1893.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH of Hemlock, has been in existence since 1882. The house of worship was built the same year and will accommodate six hundred people. It has a fine parsonage; its whole property is worth probably about \$6,000. Rev. John E. Troy has been pastor since March, 1896.

CHURCH OF CARROLLTON has a neat brick church in the village and is well equipped for doing its work. Rev. Father Fournier is the pastor, who also looks after the welfare of the flock of the Zilwaukee church which worships in a little chapel, expecting to erect a suitable house of worship later.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

There are five Congregational Churches in the county. The First Congregational Church is one of the most influential churches in the county. Its fine church building is located at the corner of south Jefferson and Hayden streets, Saginaw, E. S., and was erected in 1868 and probably valued at \$40,000. The church was organized in 1857 and now has seven hundred and thirty-three members; the annual expenses of its congregation are \$6,300, and last year the congregation gave for benevolent objects \$3,000. Rev. Wm. Knight has been pastor since September, 1894.

CHURCH OF CHESANING was organized in June, 1883, and its house of worship was erected the same year with a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty. A parsonage also belongs to the parish. The membership of this church is fifty, and annual expenses are \$850.

MERRILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in the village of Merrill, has thirty-seven members. It has a suitable house of worship and is well situated for doing its work.

The Congregational Church of Freeland was organized in 1891 and has had but one pastor, Rev. J. R. Lewis. These people have a fine church building, capable of seating two hundred people and which cost \$2,500. Seventy-five members belong to this parish.

The Congregational Church of Bridgeport was organized in 1868 by Rev. Prof. Joseph Estabrook, who was its first

acting pastor. The congregation has a suitable house of worship seated for one hundred and seventy-five people, and valued probably at \$1,200. The church has twenty-nine members.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

There are three churches of this denomination in the county. The church at Saginaw was organized in 1885. It has a fine church building at the corner of Genesee avenue and Burt street, capable of accommodating four hundred people. This is the church building formerly occupied by All Saints Episcopal Congregation. The membership of this church is one hundred and seventy. Rev. Ira Billman has been pastor since October, 1894.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, of Chapin, was organized in 1889 and now has a membership of twenty-six. Its house of worship was built in 1891 and is valued at \$1,000. Rev. R. R. Cook has been pastor since March, 1896.

The church at Carrollton was organized in March, 1894, with one hundred and ten members by Rev. Andrew Scott who still has pastoral oversight. This young congregation looks forward toward building a house of worship but at present occupies the ground floor of the Odd Fellows' Building.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

The church of St. Charles, of this faith, was organized in January, 1862, and now has a membership of one hundred and eight. Their house of worship was built in 1870, at a cost of \$3,000, and will accommodate one hundred and seventy-five people. The congregation gave to benevolent objects last year \$414. Charles Shaupp is the elder of this church.

The Chesaning Church has a fine field of operation and is making use of its opportunities. F. D. Matthewson is the elder over this flock.

The Freeland church was organized in 1867 and a church building was erected the same year, and is now worth about \$1,000. Present membership is forty-five. Last year the congregation gave for benevolent purposes \$500. James A. Munger is the elder presiding over the congregation.

The Saginaw church has no church building yet, but worships in Davenport Hall, on Genesee avenue, corner of North Michigan avenue. This congregation was organized in 1890 and now has fifty-five members. Rev. S. M. Butler has been pastor since April, 1896.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, of Saginaw, whose house of worship is situated at the corner of Germania and south Jefferson avenues, was the first church of this denomination to be organized in the county. It began its organic life May, 1858; its fine brick church was erected in 1867 and has a probable value of \$32,000, and will accommodate five hundred persons. The annual expenses of the congregation are \$3,000, and \$395 was given, last year, for benevolent objects. Its membership is 428. It has a Mission Sunday school at the corner of Eleventh and Tuscola streets with one hundred and twenty-five enrolled pupils. Rev. B. Frank Taber, has been pastor since April, 1893.

The MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized by Rev. J. S. Goodman, in November, 1863. Its house of worship is located on South Michigan avenue, between Adams and Cass streets. Its fine brick house of worship was built and used by the Liberal Christian society, but this association needed a church building only a short time and this building passed into the possession of the Baptist church. Membership of church, two hundred and sixty; annual expenses, \$2,100, and \$237 was given, last year for benevolent purposes. The parsonage is located at North Fayette street. Rev. C. H. Maxom, is the present pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, of Birch Run, was organized in 1859. The church has thirty-five members. A church building was erected in 1872, worth \$1,200, and a parsonage just adjoining and erected in 1884, worth \$800, furnished and equipped for their work. Rev. J. Monroe has been pastor since March, 1896.

BAPTIST CHURCH, of South Saginaw, has a commodious house of worship on Mackinaw street, south of Williamson street. The church is at present without a pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, of St. Charles, began its organic life in May, 1883, and now has a membership of sixty-one. The society has a church building and a parsonage. The congregational expenses are about \$1,500 a year. Rev. W. Allenbaugh has been pastor since June, 1895.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, of Saginaw, (Colored,) has a house of worship at the corner of Johnson and Second streets, Saginaw, E. S. Rev. M. Mason is its pastor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There are three churches of this faith in the county, all in the city.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH dates back to the day of small things with Saginaw, it began its organic life in 1851. This congregation now has a splendid property located at the corner of north Michigan avenue and Hancock street, Saginaw, W. S. This property consists of church building, parsonage and guild house and has a probable value of \$65,000. The church has seating capacity for eight hundred and fifty people; its membership is six hundred and fifty-eight; annual congregational expenses are about \$3,800, and last year \$230 were given for benevolent objects. Rev. Benjamin F. Trego is the rector of this thriving parish.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH began its organic life in February, 1854. Rev. Wm. Paret was the first rector. This parish has a fine stone church building at the corner of North Washington avenue and Fitzhugh street, which was erected in 1877, and is worth about \$36,000. The parish has three hundred and forty-five communicants. Its parsonage is just in the rear of the church on the corner of Franklin and Fitzhugh streets. Rev. Wm. H. Gallagher has been rector since August, 1891.

CALVARY CHURCH is located on the corner of Lincoln avenue and Hill street, Saginaw, W. S. This is the youngest of the Episcopal churches in the city. It has a fine property valued at \$4,000. Its house of worship has sittings for one hundred and seventy-five people. The parish is at present without a rector, but is soon to be supplied.

BENCH AND BAR OF SAGINAW COUNTY.

By HON. DAN P. FOOTE.

(Written for the Bench and Bar of Michigan, now in preparation by the Century Publishing and Engraving Company.)

The earlier history of the "Bench and Bar" of Saginaw would be a valuable record and an interesting history of a period that will have no future parallel in our own or (probably) any other county. The existing records of the pioneer days have hardly been opened by one of the present generation, and the traditionary threads of that history are rapidly being dropped never again to be recovered.

Prior to 1859, Saginaw County, now alone composing the Tenth Judicial Circuit, with two circuit judges, was attached

for judicial purposes, first to the fourth district, and later on to the seventh. The local history of the Bench and Bar, of Saginaw properly commences with the act of 1859, though some of the ablest members of the Saginaw Bar were here long before that date, when the court was held by the grave, dignified, and conscientious Judge, Josiah Turner of Owosso, and the learned, scholarly pioneer, now venerable judge and author, Sanford M. Green, whose legal, literary and judicial work commenced away back in the early forties.

From the first, with a single exception, to which further reference is unnecessary, the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw has always been presided over by judges of learning, ability, agreeable manners, thorough independence, and unquestionable integrity; while the Bar has been distinguished generally for the courtesy, diligence and integrity of its members, as well as for their learning and ability; and these qualities have naturally brought the Bar, as a whole, professional success and consideration as well as financial prosperity.



BENCH AND BAR.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. Dan P. Foote. | 11. G. K. Grout. | 21. Hugo P. Geisler. |
| 2. Emmet L. Beach. | 12. John A. Combs. | 22. J. M. Harris. |
| 3. Wm. H. Sweet. | 13. Wm. E. Crane. | 23. Fred. H. Allen. |
| 4. Hon. John A. Edget, deceased. | 14. Riley L. Crane, Prosecuting Attorney. | 24. Rowland Connor. |
| 5. T. P. Zander, Circuit Court Commissioner. | 15. John F. O'Keefe. | 25. Walter J. Lamson. |
| 6. Arthur D. Bate, Circuit Court Commissioner. | 16. James H. Davitt. | 26. Wm. F. Denfeld. |
| 7. Harry E. LeRoy. | 17. Nathan S. Wood. | 27. G. B. Holden. |
| 8. Hon. Emory Townsend, Senator Saginaw Dist. | 18. Eugene M. Joslin. | 28. Geo. W. Weadock. |
| 9. Hon. Eugene Wilber, Circuit Judge. | 19. Frank M. Totten, Dep. Int. Revenue Collector. | 29. John O'Gorman. |
| 10. Hon. W. R. Kendrick, Circuit Judge. | 20. W. A. Burritt. | 30. Samuel G. Higgins. |



GROUP OF SAGINAW'S EFFICIENT FIRE CAPTAINS.

Chief G. W. Wallis.

Ass't Chief R. B. Hudson,
Hose Co. No. 13.

W. J. Fish,
Hose Co. No. 1.

Wm. Feecheley,
Hose Co. No. 2.

H. E. McNally,
Hose Co. No. 3.
Also Veterinary Officer.

Angus McLeod,
Hose Co. No. 6.

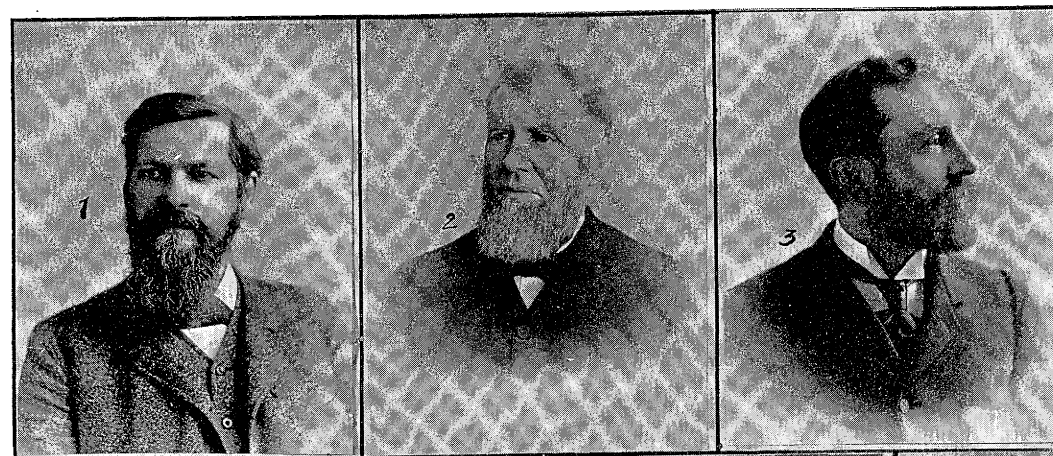
N. E. Albirte,
Hose Co. No. 7.

C. S. Youmans,
Hose Co. No. 8.

Geo. P. Fradd,
Hose Co. No. 10.

J. H. Ducham,
Hose Co. No. 13.

Frank Pasheek,
Hose Co. No. 15.

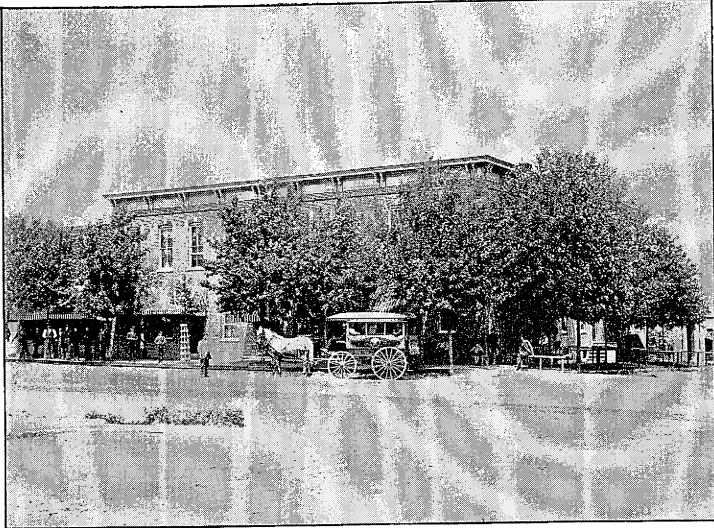


MEDICAL GROUP.

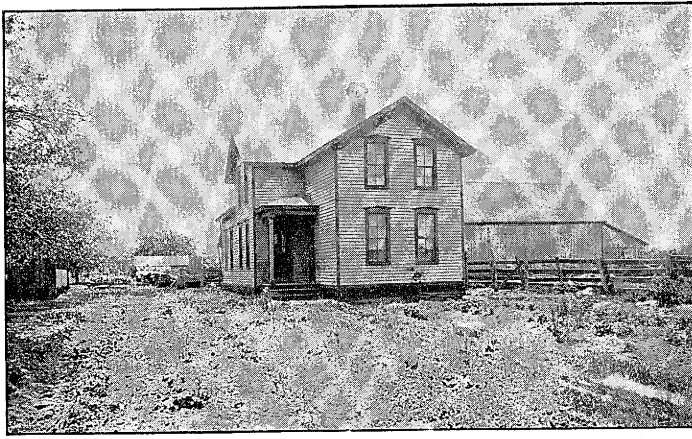
1. L. W. Bliss, M. D., 514 Mackinaw.
2. James W. Freeman, M. D., 114 So. Jefferson.
3. Fred. W. Freeman, M. D., 114 So. Jefferson.
4. J. N. Kemp, M. D., 1301 So. Michigan.
5. E. R. Knapp, M. D., 1232 So. Washington.

6. C. W. Taylor Goodman, M. D., 708 So. Michigan.
7. W. S. Connery, M. D., 309 So. Washington.
8. E. C. Kinsman, M. D., 2700 So. Washington.
9. M. F. Schick, M. D., Frankenmuth.
10. L. C. Whiting, D. D. S., 506 Genesee.

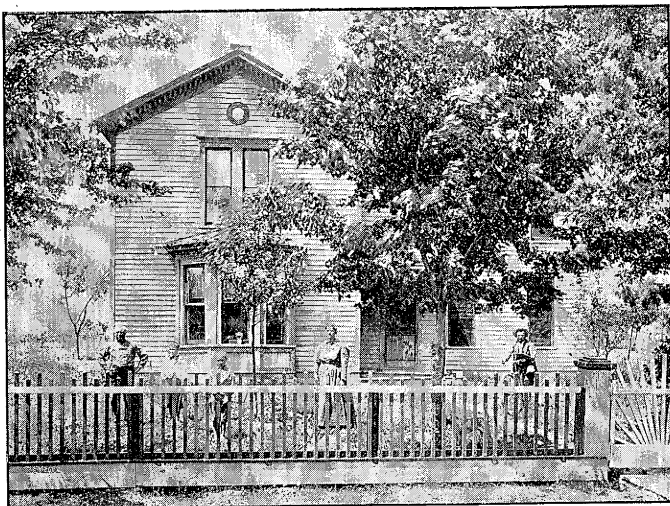
11. E. T. Loeffler, D. D. S., Room 3 Barnard Blk.
12. Chas. P. Stone, D. D. S., Cor. Jefferson and Genesee.
13. S. W. Van Sickle, Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, 221 So. Bond.



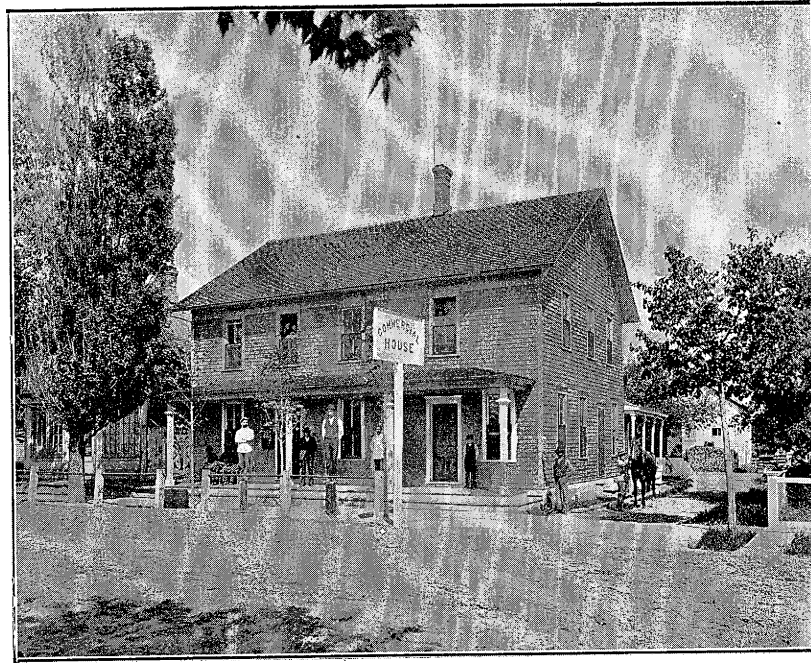
CENTRAL HOUSE, CHESANING. L. L. HOMER, PROP'R.



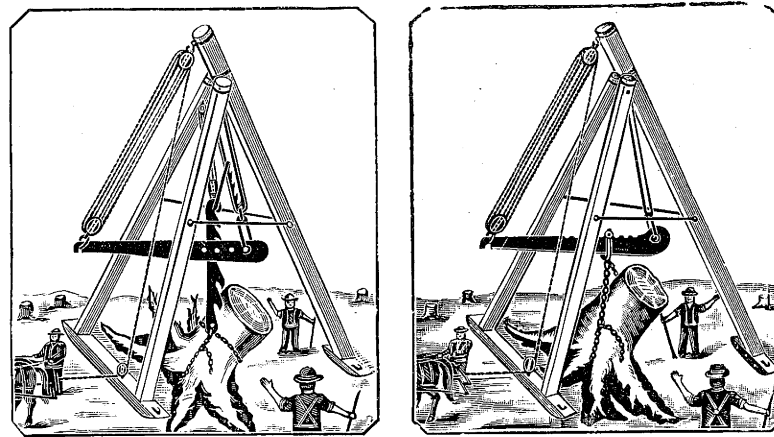
RES. OF GEO. SCHOENKNECHT, BLUMFIELD TWP.



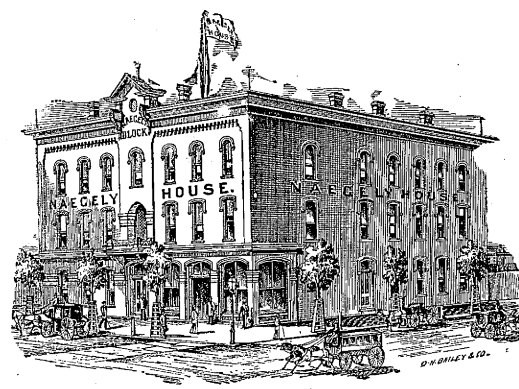
RES. OF A. KNOELLINGER, KOCHVILLE TWP.



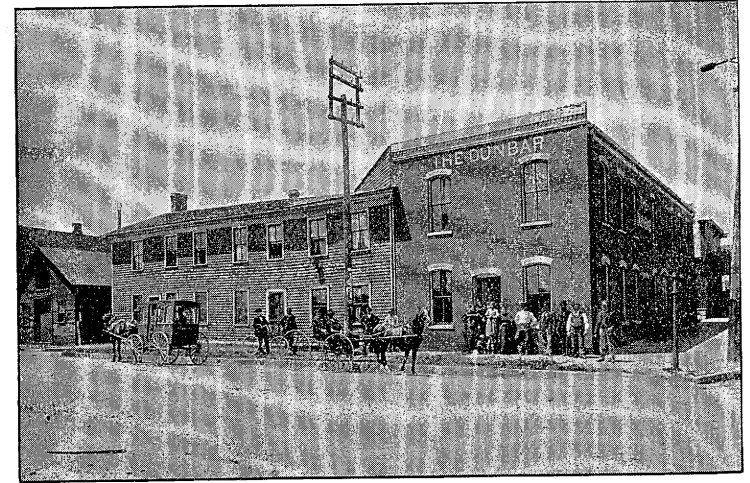
COMMERCIAL HOTEL, FRANKENMUTH. LORENZ KERN, PROP'R.



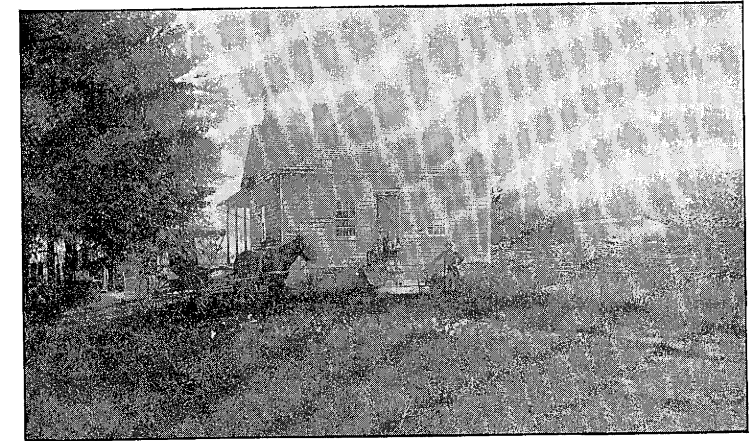
CANADA IMPROVED LIGHTNING STUMP MACHINE.
MANUFACTURED BY ALEX. HURTUBISE, SAGINAW, W. S., MICH.



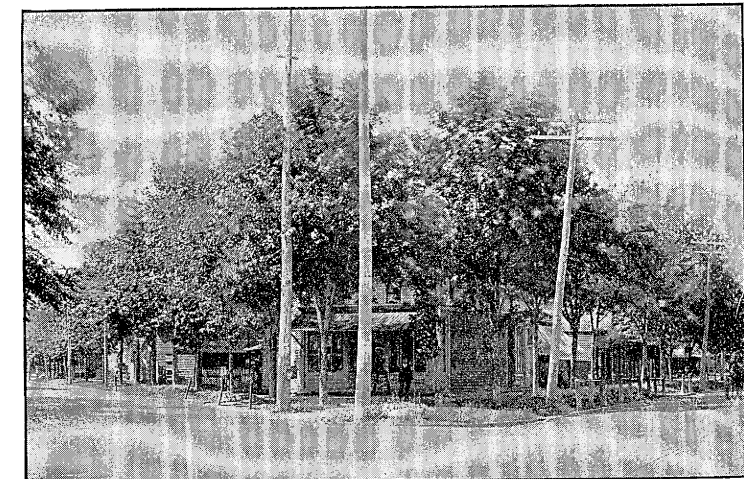
NAEGELY HOUSE.
Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per Day.
HENRY NAEGELY, PROP'R. COR. JEFFERSON AVE. AND TUSCOLA ST.



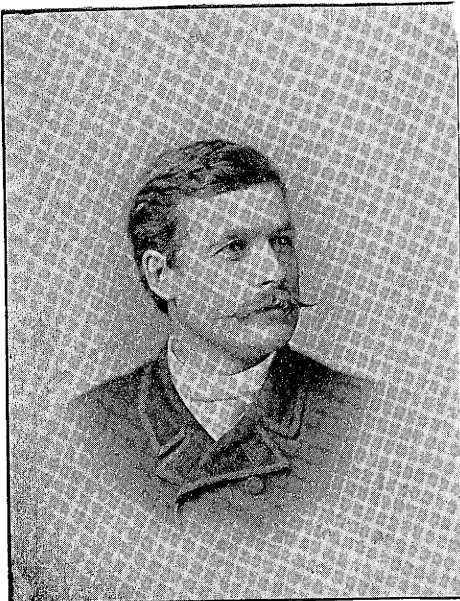
DJINBAR HOTEL, COR. NIAGARA AND VAN BUREN STREETS.
GEO. BELL, PROP'R.



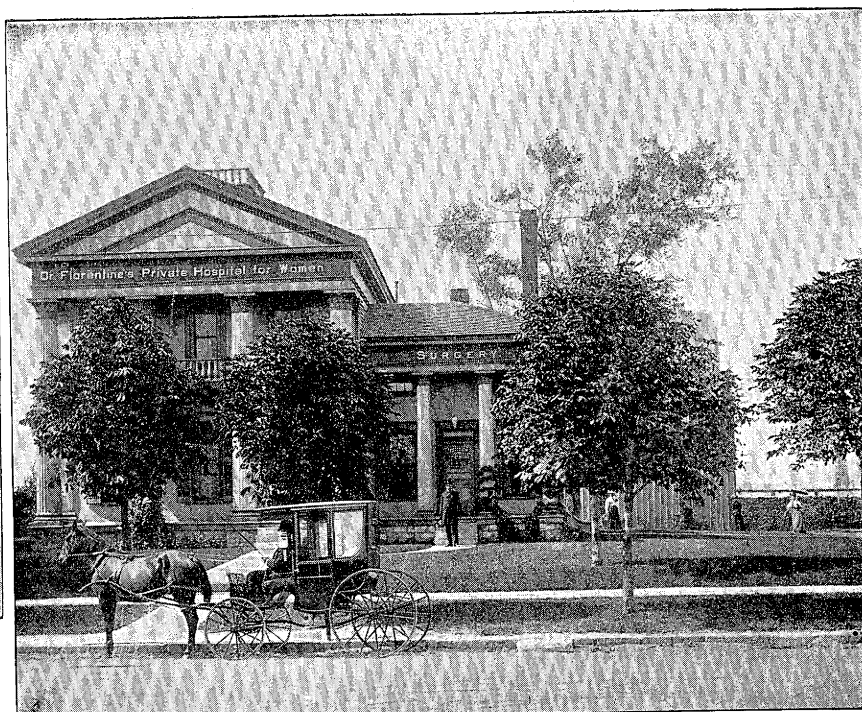
RES. OF GEO. BARTEL, FRANKENMUTH TWP.



RED LYON PHARMACY, COR. GENESEE AVE. AND HOYT ST.
FRANK E. JONES, PROP'R.



DR. F. B. FLORENTINE.



DR. F. B. FLORENTINE'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.
507 So. WASHINGTON AVENUE, E. S.



CASS HOUSE, COR. N. BAUM AND TUSCOLA STREETS.
L. C. QUINNIN, PROP'R.

Soon after the act of 1859 became a law, James Birney, son of the great leader of the Liberty party, and subsequently United States Minister to Holland, became judge of the Tenth Circuit, then composed of the counties of Saginaw, Gratiot, Isabella, Midland, Iosco, Bay and Alpena, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until the 1st of January, 1864, when he was succeeded by Hon. Jabez G. Sutherland. Judge Birney then was, and still is, a resident of Bay County. He was the last judge of the Tenth Circuit not a resident of Saginaw County, and, as stated, was followed by Judge Sutherland. With some it is held ill taste to speak favorably of the living, unless they happen to be candidates for office, but whoever speaks of Sutherland must speak favorably or be contradicted by the record of his life. Lawyer, scholar, judge, representative in congress, and legal author of more than national fame, he is one of those members of our Bar to whom every citizen of Saginaw turns with just pride. Judge Sutherland was one of the earliest lawyers who established themselves in the county, and was an active member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1850. His practical knowledge of the law was acquired in sharp competition with Hons. John Moore and William L. Webber, who came to Saginaw about the same time that Sutherland located here, and whose abilities and reputations, like Sutherland's, from that time on were a constant growth, equalled only by the development of the frontier village and settlement they had fortunately selected for their future homes; and these pioneers of our Bar surrounded with the comforts that wait upon thrift and intelligence, possessed of the respect and confidence always commanded by correct conduct, and in the fullest possession of their faculties, are yet in active sympathy with current events, and have lived to see the straggling frontier village around the old stockade, to which the settlers had but recently looked for protection from the prowling Indian, changed to the prosperous, growing and wealthy city of Saginaw, with its 65,000 population, and the dark, damp, unbroken wilderness extending westerly to Lake Michigan, and northerly and easterly to Mackinaw and Lake Huron, developed in its southern extension into a cultivated territory of vast extent and fertility. And to these results each contributed his full share—not simply as lawyers, but as business men and leaders in the great march of improvement.

Before going upon the Bench, Sutherland was universally recognized as a ready and able lawyer, extremely zealous in the service of his clients, and was thought by some to be too much of a lawyer and partisan to make a good judge, an opinion entirely refuted by the result. He felt honored by the position and took pride in discharging the duties with judicial fairness. Sharp as had been his contentions at the Bar, the recollection of them was never carried upon the Bench. Patient, serene in disposition, honest in purpose, courteous in demeanor, and just and sound in judgment, he gained the respect of all, and stored up the learning that found expression in his learned work: "Sutherland on Damages;" and now, in the maturity of fame, in his present, far away, Salt Lake home, he is still claimed as a member of the Saginaw Bar.

The Honorable John Moore followed Sutherland upon the Bench, and so far as can now be determined from the sentiment of the Bar, and from public opinion, it is not settled which was the better judge. Judge Moore was of English birth, but is American in education and sentiment; his Americanism is unquestionable; he may respect the land of his birth for its past and present, but America is the land and home of his love and his achievements. To the sturdy characteristics of his fatherland he adds the genius, and thrift, and tact of the born Yankee. He was, and is, a lawyer by nature—with a knowledge of the principles of the law, and a skill and judgment in their application equalled by few. It may fairly be said he ranks among the first lawyers of the state. When he went upon the Bench, as in the case of Sutherland, it was thought that he also was too much of a partisan to become an unbiased judge. But the result proved the opinion to be wholly unfounded. It is true that he always had a pretty clear idea where the right lay, and the jury rarely differed with him in conclusion; yet it was not easy to point out any error in his charges, and if he ever did exercise an influence over the jury, it was a wholesome one that might still be followed with propriety. Moore and Sutherland placed the judicial standard in this county so high as to apparently make it somewhat embarrassing for their immediate successors. This, however, on the resignation of Judge Moore, did not deter William S. Tennant from taking

his seat upon the Bench in April, 1874. Mr. Tennant was a young man who had not enjoyed the advantage of any considerable general practice at the Bar, but he was a man of good general and more than ordinary legal education, of an honest purpose on the Bench, good understanding, and a ready faculty of appropriating any good idea that came in his way. During the six years he was upon the Bench, much important business came before the court, and, while as a lawyer he was not equal in legal learning and talent to his immediate predecessors, it is nevertheless true that he held the scales of justice with an even hand, and enjoyed the full confidence and respect of the Bar. He resigned in March, 1880, and was succeeded by Col. D. W. C. Gage, who for a long time before his appointment had enjoyed a large and profitable practice. Col. Gage was a hard-working, painstaking lawyer, and a most diligent student who relied upon his books for his law and felt most confident when backed by adjudicated cases. When unable to find a precedent he was little inclined to make one—always preferring to follow the well beaten track. He was an upright, conscientious judge, and if not much inclined to improve and expand the law by taking an advanced position, he was not at all inclined to disregard any of its well known and established landmarks. Col. Gage was in every respect a conservative.

The next judge was Chauncey H. Gage, who assumed the office January 1, 1882. He had been prosecuting attorney and recorder of the City of East Saginaw (a judicial position) and at the time of his election had a good practice, and, though quite a young man, was regarded as a good lawyer, an opinion fully justified by his course upon the Bench—universally polite and agreeable to all having business before the court, he soon became a very popular judge and his urbanity greatly tended to lessen the pain of defeat. Completely independent and honest upon the Bench, no one ever questioned the motive of his rulings. To a truly judicial mind there was added a strong sense of equity and a lively sympathy with misfortune, so if he sometimes erred in his judgment, it was upon the side of charity.

Under the amendment of the constitution approved by the people at the November election in 1888, the legislature, at the next session, provided for an additional judge of Saginaw County, and John A. Edget was appointed to the newly created judgeship. From that time until December 31, 1893, Judge Gage and he, holding separate courts, continued as judges and were succeeded by the present Judge Eugene Wilbur, and the late Judge Robert B. McKnight, who, after a brief service, was compelled by ill health to resign and was succeeded by the present Judge William R. Kendrick. Judge McKnight died in 1895, on the homeward voyage from Europe, whither he had traveled in search of health. Particular mention of these judges will be found elsewhere in this work, and we turn to recall the names of members of the Bar who made, and who now make it what it is. Among the earlier lawyers who were in active practice here with Sutherland, Moore and Webber, and who have finished their work at our Bar, the names of William M. Miller, Augustine S. Gaylord, Irving M. Smith and John J. Wheeler are recalled with melancholy satisfaction. It will be impossible to fully and properly speak of these gentlemen within the limits of this paper, and the briefest reference to them must suffice.

Mr. Miller was the law partner of Sutherland from the time he came to Saginaw until Sutherland went upon the Bench. He was an educated gentleman, cultivated, polite, affable and of pleasing and refined manners, with a well balanced mind stored with the learning that made him a lawyer in the truest sense of the word. With all the advantage of learning and wealth, there was in his nature nothing of arrogance or self-assumption. He once said to the writer, "After all it is astonishing how little the best of us know of the law." Honesty was no merit in Mr. Miller, it was part of his nature, he could no more help it than the color of his hair. Cool, self-possessed and deliberate, he won by candor where his opponent lost by zeal. He had a peculiar faculty of so identifying himself with the jury that they half mistook him for one of the panel when his argument took the form of a confidential discussion, having no object but a correct determination of the question they were considering, which, somehow, was generally found to be on the side of his client. He and the jury, like Conger and his jury, generally "stuck together."

Mr. Gaylord, partner of Judge Moore until the judge withdrew from active practice, and later of the widely known

firm of Gaylord & Hanchett, died while filling the office of solicitor for the Department of the Interior. Gaylord was essentially a Saginaw man who "grew up with the country." His first public appearance here was as teacher of the village school long before Saginaw aspired to the dignity of a city. Then county clerk, and then, his ambition rising with the development about him, a student with, and soon a partner of Judge Moore. The firm commanded universal confidence and had a full measure of success. Mr. Gaylord was a large man every way, intellectually and physically, of a social turn, with a hearty western good nature that secured him friends, whose good will was manifested in ways more substantial than mere words. He was distinguished rather as a lawyer than as an advocate, yet he possessed in a very considerable degree those qualities that gave Mr. Miller his influence with the jury. As a lawyer in the strictest sense of the word he had few equals. It was said of him by a friend of eminent judgment, who knew him well from youth to the grave, that, "while his off-hand opinions were sometimes subject to revision, he would have more confidence in his conclusions after he had examined a question, than in the judgment of any other lawyer in the state."

Irving M. Smith in many respects—in personal appearance, deportment, character and mental characteristics—much resembled Mr. Miller, and had he lived the usually allotted time, he would have ranked among the best. He was a law partner of Hon. Wm. L. Webber, and during all the time he was associated with Mr. Webber they had an extensive, important and profitable practice, and with them, as with most Saginaw lawyers, business thrift closely followed professional success, and the one, with the Saginaw Bar, has generally been the measure of the other.

John J. Wheeler was a gentleman of retired nature, yet his modest demeanor did not prevent his being recognized as a worthy opponent of the gentlemen with whom he came in contact at the Bar, or impair his own self-confidence. As an advocate he was not conspicuous, possessing in no great degree those qualities that excite sympathy or captivate the unthoughtful. He relied alone, and with a fair degree of success, upon the cold logic of his argument, appreciated in proportion to the intelligence of those he sought to convince, and delivered in the same tone and manner with which he would have advised a client in his office. Mr. Wheeler was a kind hearted man, but not demonstrative, and unusually quiet when absorbed in his own reflections. It is said a friend of Mr. Wheeler, of a jovial bluff nature, met him one morning on the way to the court house. Wheeler appeared to be lost in his own thoughts, and as they approached each other the friend said: "Why John, what are you mad about?" Mr. Wheeler simply glanced at him in an inquiring way, and without further recognition, passed on. About a year afterwards the two met again at the same point—it was one of Wheeler's off days; he heartily extended his hand, saying: "Don't you remember we met near here one morning a while ago, and you asked me 'what I was mad about,' well, I was not mad, I was just thinking about a little matter up in court." Few members of the Saginaw Bar ever commanded more real respect and esteem than John J. Wheeler.

William A. Clark, John Dillingham, Col. Geo. A. Flanders, Oscar F. Wisner and C. Stuart Draper came to our Bar later, and they too have appeared before the tribunal from whose decrees there is no appeal.

Mr. Clark was a lawyer of considerable reputation before he came to Saginaw, and at once took a prominent position here. In fertility of genius and facility of resources he had few superiors as readily appears from an examination of our state reports during his practice here. Mr. Clark was an expert upon questions of evidence and well understood its tendency and effect, and never made a mistake that tended to his client's injury. He once defended a man charged with stealing wheat from a neighbor's barn. A witness of creditable character testified to seeing the defendant leaving the barn with a bag filled with something upon his back; that the ground was covered with snow, the moon full, nearly overhead, and shining brightly, and that he fully recognized the defendant. Mr. Clark, producing an almanac, completely confounded the witness and established the innocence of his client by showing, from it, that the moon was in its last stage and not visible on the night in question. It was subsequently found to be a last year's almanac picked up "by mistake"—but that was before he came to Saginaw.

Col. George A. Flanders had a good record as a soldier.

He was a graduate of an eastern college. With a cultivated mind he was not a diligent law student, though he discharged the duties of prosecuting attorney in an able and efficient manner. He was properly regarded by all who knew him as a man of fine abilities, but he had little tact in securing clients. To descend from the military rank of colonel, and the pride and circumstance of war, to the petty legal business that usually comes to an inexperienced lawyer, in a strange place, is a rudeshock to the proud and sensitive mind. As a jury advocate he ranked high, and as a political speaker was excelled by few. His fine appearance, agreeable manner, and ready, unlabored eloquence made him a popular man on the stump.

Oscar F. Wisner and Charles Stuart Draper came to Saginaw together and remained together until death closed the partnership—both dying at about the same time. Few partners resembled each other less or were more attached to each other. Mr. Wisner was an eminently just and fair-minded man who despised fraud and humbug in every form in law, business, politics and religion. He was a natural lawyer, as well as a diligent student of the law, and from his first appearance at the Saginaw County Bar took a high position, commanding alike the respect of the court, the Bar and the community, and continued growing in general estimation to the day of his death. He was not wanting in the qualities that make the mere advocate, but he was most at home in discussing legal questions before the court, where his knowledge of principles, his familiarity with the cases, and his power of distinction made it necessary for those who opposed him to come prepared. Personally he was a modest man, never seeking office or public notice, and yet self-assertive and aggressive when the rights of his client called for action. Not much inclined to idle civilities, but a generous and faithful friend, and an agreeable companion with those who knew and appreciated his real character. His pleasures were simple—a sail boat stored with necessities, with a single companion or alone, and a trip around the shore of Lake Huron, camping at night in some sheltered cove where the shore and water invited a long swim in the morning before resuming his voyage, was his ideal of summer's outing; and as he navigated his frail craft around the rocky reefs of Port Austin and Point Aux Barques, he felt a pleasure unknown to the vacant minds that crowd the resorts of fashion.

To speak of Wisner is to think of Draper. No man was better known or more thoroughly appreciated in Saginaw County and the Saginaw Valley, than C. Stuart Draper. He came to Saginaw a young man and a stranger, but his affable manners, modest, self-possessed demeanor, his talents neither paraded nor concealed, and the plain, honest directness of his speech, promptly secured him friends and clients. A gentleman by instinct and education, his sympathies were all with the masses, whose respect and support he naturally commanded, without losing the confidence of those whose larger business and greater means made them desirable clients. His natural eloquence, and the great store of accumulated facts from which his wide reading and retentive memory, enabled him to draw apt illustrations at will; his knowledge of human nature, and his logical reasoning placed him as a jury lawyer among the very first in the state. Nor was the lawyer in his case sunk in the mere advocate; he was a most diligent student, and his active legal mind enabled him to quickly grasp and apply legal propositions. He never sought to mislead the court by knowingly upholding an unsound principle or the misapplication of a sound one, and, therefore, always commanded the respect and confidence of both the court and his opponents. To say that he was always right would be to say more than can be truthfully affirmed of any one, but when professional zeal led him to uphold a doubtful principle no one thought of imputing it to a questionable motive.

The foregoing list includes only the names of the more prominent members of the Saginaw Bar whose labors here were terminated by death, while in the full performance of their duties, or who went elsewhere to continue them—and to die. Others labored here with equal diligence and honor and are well entitled to a notice not possible here.

After all it can make but little difference, since in a few passing years, all will be equally forgotten. Active and prominent, for a brief space, and usefully important as lawyers are in every civilized community, the memory of their labors, as a rule, hardly survives their lives. The names of the learned legal writers, who have helped to formulate the

law, and to make it the grand science it is, are remembered only by the profession; and the names of the great advocates and lawyers who charmed and astonished their contemporaries with their eloquence and wisdom, if remembered either in or out of the profession, are remembered because they were connected with great political events, rather than because they were great advocates and lawyers. Erskine and Curran are remembered only by the few, because their great efforts were made and their abilities displayed in exciting state trials, involving important political consequences, while the eloquent Charles Phillips and the learned and eloquent Dr. Sampson are not remembered at all, except by the legal antiquary. Webster is not generally remembered for his argument in the Dartmouth College case, or in the Girard will case, but for his political reply to Haynes. It is the same with the bad as the good; few indeed would now recall the name of Jeffreys had not Macaulay, for political reasons dragged it from oblivion to blazon it upon the tower of perpetual infamy. There have been few Jeffreys in the world, and while the virtues and merits of the great leaders of the profession are soon forgotten, it can be truthfully said they seldom figure upon the darker side of the historical page; and all who know the members of our Bar here, named or unnamed, will agree that upon the record of their lives, the recording angel will find little to blot with a tear, though they may have contributed but little to the glory of their country. Mankind remembers and honors its butchers and forgets its benefactors. The name of Napoleon is upon the tongue of everyone, while Maynard, the great English lawyer, who, in the convention of 1689, so efficiently helped to lay the foundation of real British constitutional liberty, upon which our own structure is reared, is not remembered by one in a thousand.

To speak of all the members of the present Bar would be impossible here, and, where all have a claim to notice, to speak of any to the exclusion of others, would be invidious. We may, on proper occasion, speak freely, if we speak truly of the departed, but we cannot give a correct abstract of one's record until that record is completed; we may, however, refer to William H. Sweet, Benton Hanchett, Dan. P. Foote, and Charles H. Camp, since they form the connecting link between the earlier and the present Bar, all of whom are in practice, more or less active; yet they too are being, or soon will be, crowded to the rear by the younger members of the Bar, who seem, by a sort of professional descent, to have inherited in no small degree the qualities that distinguished our earlier Bar; and for that reason a brief reference to them will not, perhaps, be ill-timed.

Mr. Sweet came to the Bar at about the time Sutherland, Moore and Webber became its recognized leaders, and he is still in active practice and universally regarded as an able trial lawyer and a most skillful examiner of a balking witness. Though equal in years to his retired earlier associates at the Bar, he is yet vigorous and as confident as ever that his clients are absolutely in the right.

Mr. Hanchett is too well known as an able lawyer, as well as a strong advocate to require detailed mention, and would now be United States Circuit Judge had the senate been in sympathy with the political views of ex-president Harrison at the time of his nomination to that office.

Mr. Camp's qualifications and reputation as a lawyer may be inferred from the fact that he would now be a judge of the Supreme Court, making instead of guessing the law, had the judgment of the electors equalled the wisdom of the convention that nominated him. The truth is, Mr. Camp was on the right side of politics and that, as is too often the case, caused his defeat.

Mr. Foote entered upon the study and practice of the law, or rather the practice and study of the law, at the age of thirty-one, after graduating as sailor, miner, traveler, school teacher and farmer, and now enjoys the distinction of being a member of the Saginaw Bar, a place he has held since 1864.

James L. T. Fox, if not financially the most successful, is the oldest member of the Saginaw Bar still in active practice. He came here at an early date when Saginaw was exulting in its first weekly paper, in which his professional card announced that he would give "particular attention to the defense of innocent persons wrongfully accused of crime. None others need apply." His practice for a time proved that the most of those who fell under the displeasure of the criminal law were "wrongfully accused," but his familiar enemy, rheu-

matism, with its attendant ills, though not able to overcome his genial temper, sadly interfered with his professional labors, and the result is but another illustration of the truth of the Scotch saying, "success depends as much upon good luck as good guiding."*

Chauncey W. Wisner was one of the notable members of the Bar. He came to Saginaw with Judge Gage and for a time was an active and conspicuous member. He possessed all the natural elements of a lawyer, except the power of continued application. Well read in general literature, with an active imagination, bright fancy, keen wit, and of ready speech, he gave early promise of becoming a good advocate; but the dull routine of the court, with its small, unimpressive audience, was less attractive to him than the surging, applauding crowd gathered on the street corner to hear political truths, as he explained them, from the top of a dry goods box. This, however, did not prevent his becoming an active and successful business man, but both combined, did prevent the continued practice of the law, and he gradually gave his whole attention to business speculation—and politics—and the Bar, some years before his death, lost one who might have become a good lawyer. As state senator he will long be remembered by the people of the City of Saginaw. Personally he was a kind hearted and most agreeable man. For some year preceding his death he resided in considerable state upon his large and valuable farm, and took pride in being called the Bridgeport farmer.

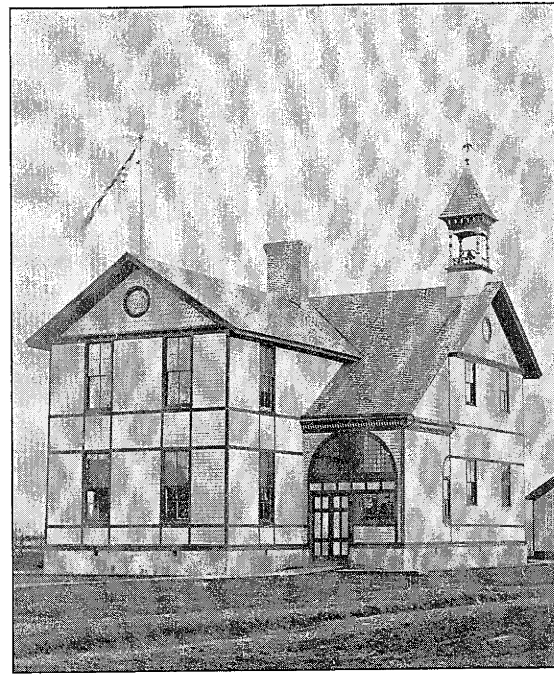
That Saginaw county had, and still has, an able Bar, resulted from natural causes. Abilities and study may make a learned man, but not an able lawyer; opportunities and practice are essential to the latter, and here the conditions were all favorable. Saginaw County, now one of the finest agricultural counties of the state, never had any great quantity of pine, but its happy condition laid the great pine producing regions of Michigan under contribution. Just above the present City of Saginaw, the Cass River, rising in Huron County, and traversing Tuscola and the eastern part of Saginaw Counties, joins its waters with the Saginaw River; at a short distance above its mouth, the Flint, rising in Lapeer, flows through Genesee county and empties into the Saginaw; the Shiawassee River, rising in the county of that name, receiving Bad River near the southern line of Saginaw County, and Swan Creek below the mouth of the Cass, the Tittabawassee, formerly affording steamboat navigation to Midland, swelled by the waters of the Pine River from Gratiot County, the Chippewa from Mecosta and Isabella, the Salt and its own proper branches from Clare and Gladwin counties, unite with the Saginaw, more than doubling its capacity. These rivers had numerous tributaries down which logs could be floated at certain seasons of the year, many of which, with the improvement of the country, have shrunk to a small farm ditch or wholly disappeared. These rivers and their tributary streams penetrated the best part of the great pine district of central Michigan. They afforded a natural and easy way of transporting logs to Saginaw. The logs were banked upon the nearest stream that would float them, either in single file or by means of dams. The great lumbering operations invited settlements and the shores of the streams became farms of more or less value. The large business of securing this timber, which it was thought would last forever, involved the making and breaking of many contracts, and a conflict of interest, as well among the lumbermen as between them and the farmers located on the streams; and much litigation, often raising new and important questions, necessarily resulted. The old rules of law, defining navigable streams, had no application to the new situation, and many of the rules regulating riparian rights, needed to be applied with qualifications, adapting them to conditions not elsewhere existing. The importance of the interests involved demanded the most careful consideration, and the most diligent study of the authorities to support a new application of conceded principles. Trials involving many thousands of dollars, and principles more important still to those interested, and occupying many days, were of frequent occurrence. The large logging and lumber business and the energetic way in which it was pushed, necessarily furnished much legal business and that gave valuable legal experience. That the more active and diligent and ambitious members of the Saginaw Bar should become lawyers was inevitable.

The reports of the Supreme Court of the state show the diligence and ability of the Bar of Saginaw in the settlement

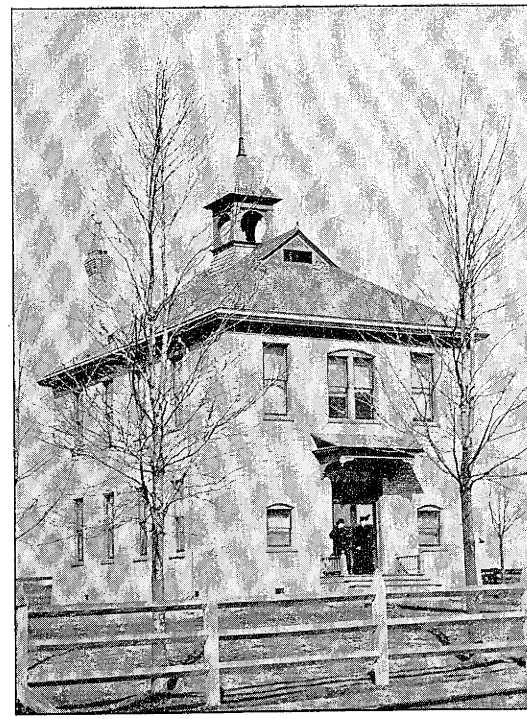
* Mr. Fox died after this article was written and before publication.



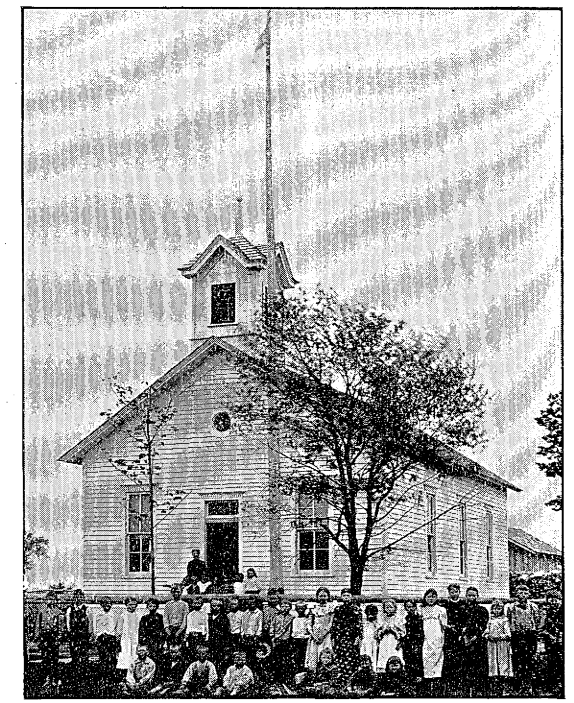
SWAN CREEK SCHOOL. DIST. No. 2, FR.



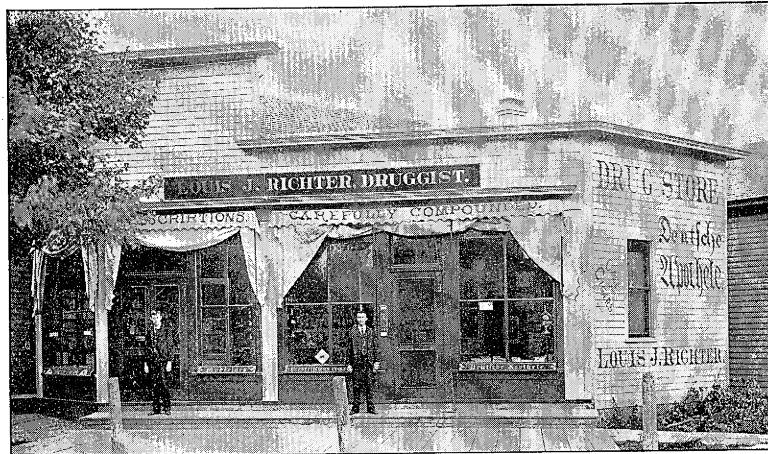
HEMLOCK VILLAGE SCHOOL.



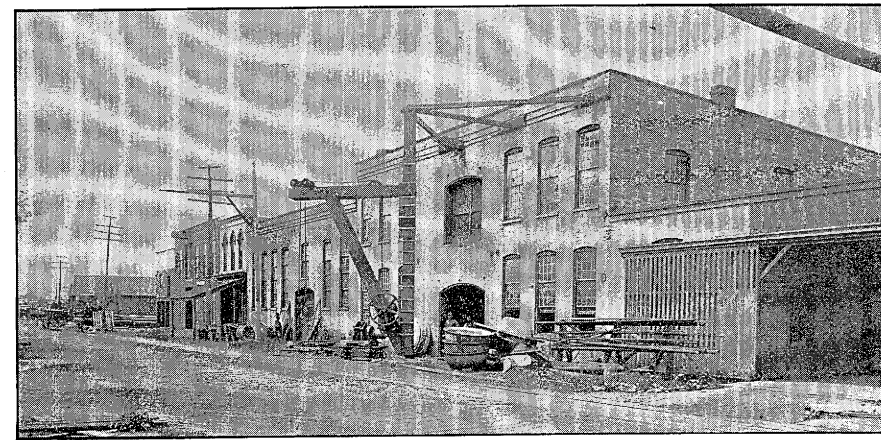
MERRILL VILLAGE SCHOOL.



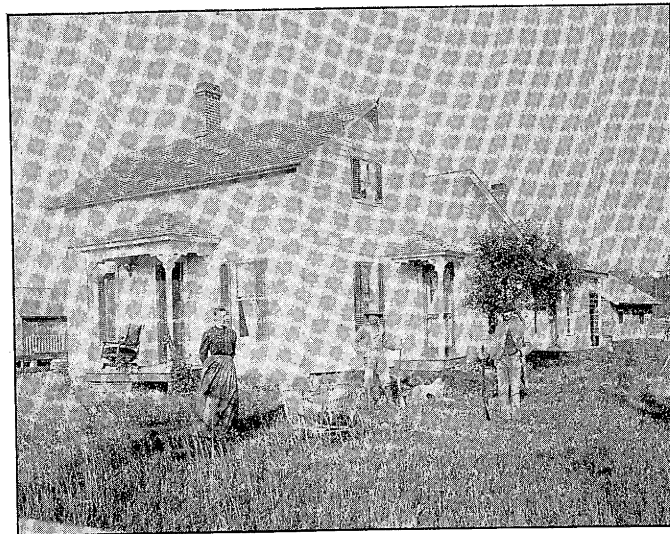
JAMES TOWNSHIP SCHOOL. DIST. No. 4.



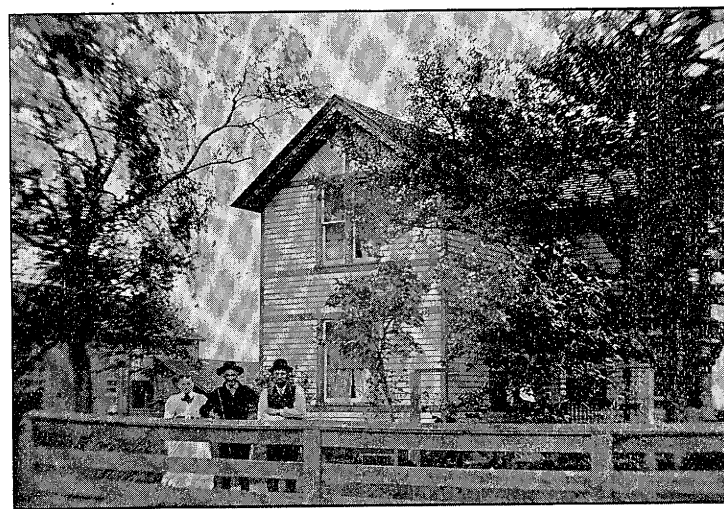
LOUIS J. RICHTER'S DRUG STORE, 702 GRATIOT STREET.



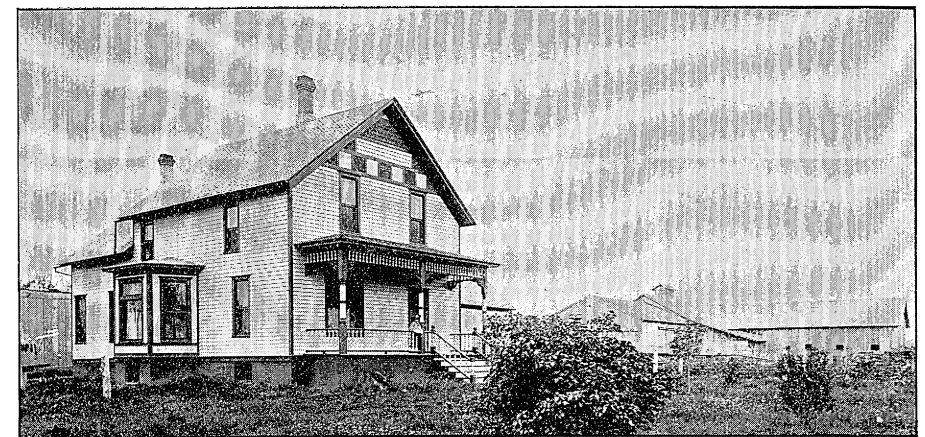
MITTS & MERRILL'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS,
1009 SO. TILDEN STREET.



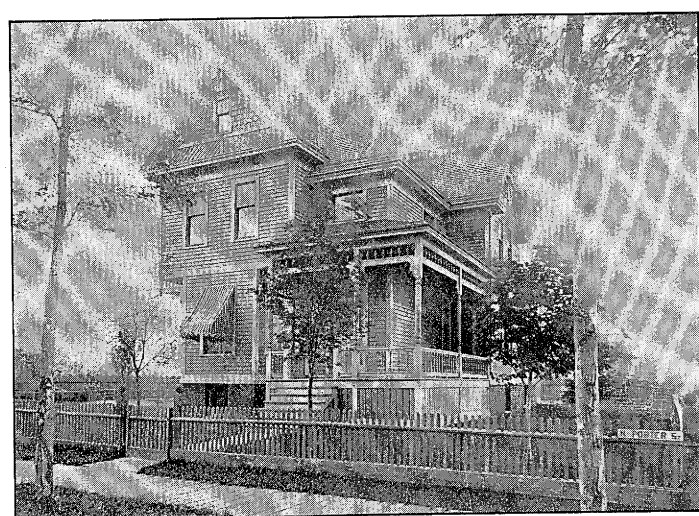
RES. OF CHAS. HAMMOND, BIRCH RUN TWP.



RES. OF JOHN G. NUERMINGER, SAGINAW TWP.



RES. OF ROBERT C. VOGT, SAGINAW TWP.



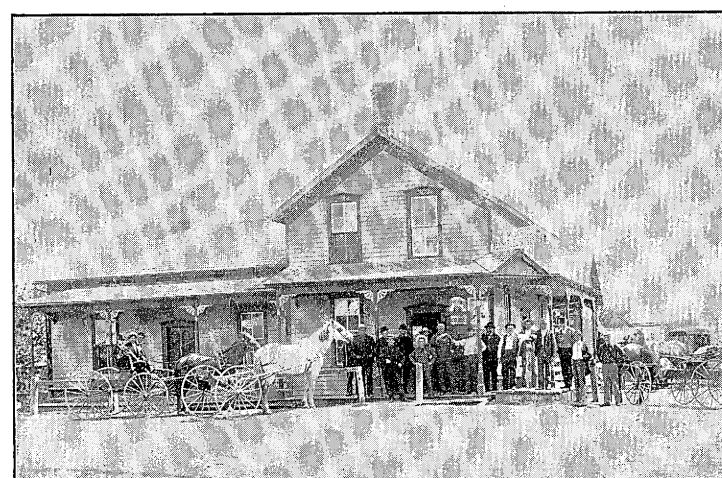
RES. OF MICHAEL HEMMETER, COR. PORTER AND
BRISTOL STREETS.



RES. OF HERMAN REINHARDT, BLUMFIELD TWP.



WOOLEN MILL OF FRANKENMUTH. F. RANKE, PROP'R.



BLUMFIELD HOUSE, BLUMFIELD TWP.
WM. SCHNELL, PROP'R.



EAGLE BREWERY, 720 N. FAYETTE STREET.



FRUIT AND BERRY FARM OF J. R. EATON, BRANT TOWNSHIP.



RES. AND PORTRAITS OF MR. AND MRS. R. W. BEEMAN, SWAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

of these questions, and many incidental ones growing out of them, and in the settlement of which many present members of the Bar took no unimportant part.

The earlier history of the Bar is not without humorous incident. Judge Birney was officially a member of the Bar of Saginaw; and A. C., then a prematurely old-young lawyer, now a grave, learned and esteemed judge, though not a resident of the county, was an important figure at its Bar before the county was disfigured by roads, or the smaller ports of the lake vexed by steamboats. Iosco County was then in the Saginaw District, and Tawas its county seat. The only way of reaching Tawas was by old Capt. Marsack's fish boat, not a bad craft for those days. The court was to be held at Tawas, and the judge, with a proper attendance of lawyers from Saginaw and Bay, among whom was A. C., left lower Saginaw for Tawas in Marsack's fish boat. When well down the Saginaw Bay, where it expands into the lake, and the north-east wind, on slight provocation, comes roaring and screeching around Point Aux Barques, the bay suddenly got into one of its tantrums, with those cross-seas, so characteristic of that unreliable sheet of water. It was near night; the sea was terrific—to a landsman, and Tawas, as the wind with increased vigor came out of the north, yet a long distance to the windward. Birney, who was a conscientious, dignified gentleman, as well as a sedate judge, feeling that the situation called for the reconciliation of ill-friends, said to A. C. in his gravest manner, intensified by the situation: "Mr. A. C. there have been some passages between us I much regret, and now seemingly upon the verge of eternity, I hope we may as Christian gentlemen shake hands and forget and forgive." Here a huge wave nearly capsized the boat and as soon as it was found it had not gone over, A. C. bracing himself against the weather gunnel, extended his hand, and in his usual hearty tone, said: "By the eternal, Judge, I'll do it—I'll do it, Judge, with the understanding that if we ever get ashore this shall all be held for naught." The judge's answer, to this proposition thus modified, was never given, for, at that moment, Marsack, suddenly determined to work under the lee of Gravelly Point, now known as the famous summer resort of Point Lookout. The captain usually navigated his craft in French, but in times of peril, like a true sailor as he was, dropped into English, and he now sang out: "Ho dare Pete, you black nigger, haul down zee ank, and trow ober board dat man-sal." The captain's order, though a little confused, was correctly understood by Pete, who comprised the crew; he let go the main halliards and quickly cast the anchor over the weather bow. As the fore-sail had been left standing, her bow fell off as the anchor caught, and Pete skillfully paying out her line, the boat drifted along the edge of the reef and grounded on the sandy beach, just under the lee of the long, narrow, low point, at the time submerged by the waves that broke on its weather side and washed across the low ground, a foot or more deep. The judge and his friends safely waded ashore and found shelter farther inland under one of the great sand drifts the north-easters have piled up on that romantic point. The supperless night on

the beach was far better than a berth at the bottom of the Bay, and the sea and the weather in the morning, as calm and serene as A. C.'s conscience, enabled them to take an 8 o'clock breakfast at Tawas, and put an end to all peace negotiations.

While our judges and lawyers have been conservative and have always paid a proper respect to precedents, as must be done if we would not deprive the law of all certainty, they have also recognized the fact that the law is not an exact, fully completed science, and have not hesitated, on proper occasion, to make a new precedent, if demanded by justice and warranted by sound principles. To speak of particular cases would be to trespass upon the rule of this article, but they will readily be found by those who examine our state reports. The judges have all been men of strong convictions of right, yet no important case is remembered where they have unduly sought to influence the jury. And yet, jurors do sometimes discover the bias of the judge, however discreet he may be. One of the later judges of the court, a man of unquestionable fairness and integrity, but of rather strong notions of the right, charged the jury in an important case, in the manner he judged proper, and sent them out at 6 p. m., to consider of their verdict, and directed them, when they agreed, to sign and seal their verdict, and deliver it to the clerk, supposing, of course, they would agree in a short time. On coming into court the next morning the judge was surprised and displeased to find the jury had not agreed, and directed the officer to bring them before the court. It would seem the judge had some intimation as to how they stood that did not please him. In the course of his remarks to them, he said, in effect: "I am surprised that you have not agreed, gentlemen; the amount involved in this case is small, the trial has taken an unusual time, and the evidence is such there ought to be little difficulty in agreeing upon a verdict. It has been intimated to me that you stand eleven to one. If I knew the name of that one, I think I would excuse him from further attendance upon this court." Thereupon a little, old man, from the country, wedged in on the back seat between two city men of aldermanic proportions, hastily squeezed himself out, and stepping forward a bit, said: "No, no, shudge; don't do that, I'm the only man on your side." It is much the fashion of a certain class to speak of the "uncertainties of the law;" but after all that same class furnishes the jurors to whom the uncertainties of the law are largely due, as shown by the following, well-remembered incident. In 1860, one Mr. Stolze, lost a 2-year-old, black bull, that was soon found, in the field of a farmer across the line, in Midland County. On the trial of a replevin suit, before a Midland County farmer justice, the proof showed that the animal had a dark-red stripe on his back and a few white hairs at the end of his tail. The justice, after consulting with his neighbors, decided that the bull had been misdescribed, and rendered a verdict against Stolze. Stolze, too poor to appeal to the Circuit, appealed to a justice in Saginaw County and had the farmer arrested for stealing his bull. The case had become important for the defendant and he

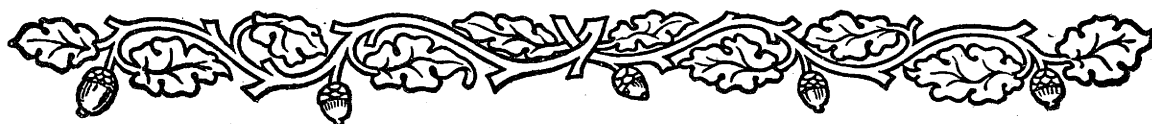
employed Judge Sutherland, then in full practice at the Bar. A jury was demanded and drawn, and the court was held in the village ball room, closely packed with Stolze's neighbors and the people about. A Mr. B. appeared on the panel. The judge thought it proper to examine the jury as to their bias and commenced with B. by asking him if he had formed or expressed any opinion upon the case. "No," said B., his face as innocent of expression as a pumpkin. "But, I mean, Mr. B.," continued the judge, "have you formed or expressed to anyone an opinion upon the merits of the case?" "No," said B., his face blanker than ever. The judge knew him; leaning forward and speaking in his quick, pleasant, persuasive manner said: "Fred, whose bull is it?" The answer came promptly, "He Stolze bull by dam, Jabe, I know him dis tree year." After all Fred's real mistake was in supposing he was there as a witness, and not as a juror; but so long as important rights are referred to the determination of a jury, from whose errors there is little relief, and the jurors are drawn from a class quite apt to make such mistakes, there can be little surprise that the law has some "uncertainties" and they should be placed where they belong.

This reminiscence of the Bar of Saginaw has already exceeded its proper limits without entering upon the real merits of the subject. The long trials, civil and criminal, involving thousands and thousands of dollars, or rights and interests still more important, the sharp contentions, the diligent and able labors of counsel, the eloquent appeals of the advocates, have received no mention, while the histories of many of them would have filled a volume and been a valuable contribution to the legal history of the state.

The failures of the Bar have not been many, and few who located here have failed to remain. Strangers have always been warmly welcomed and have received prompt and generous recognition, and all have been fairly successful, professionally and financially. Few enmities and jealousies have existed, and the members of the Bar have almost universally been courteous and obliging to each other both in and out of court, and especially towards the younger and less experienced members. All have not succeeded alike any more than men in other occupations attain equal success. Success in every department of life is as often the result of accident or opportunity as of merit, and if all were equally great and rich, all would be equally small and poor; and if all have not succeeded, and may not hereafter succeed alike, they may safely congratulate themselves that their fortunate situation in the great and prosperous Saginaw Valley has left them little reason to envy those of other localities. We all know our own merits, and when they are not recognized we can console ourselves with the reflection that this is equally true in every department of life, and that—

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

and if history shall fail to record each one's name, those who follow will not see us "damned to everlasting fame."



AMERICAN SYSTEM OF RECTANGULAR SURVEY.

The struggle for independence of the thirteen American colonies with Great Britain, although a successful one, left the colonies with a heavy burden of debt to pay. The fact, however, that several of the colonies (now states) had an interest in what was then known of the Northwest Territory, proved one of the most powerful influences which kept the new born nation from dropping to pieces, and a fruitful means to assist in clearing off the burden of the debt.

The four States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, which claimed all the land north of the Ohio river, west to the Mississippi, agreed (from 1780-1786) to give it to the United States, to be disposed of for the common good, and in 1787 Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this territory, and also for establishing a definite method for the survey and sale of these lands, which were then designated as "Public Lands," to be placed on the market for sale, the proceeds of which were to be principally applied to the payment of the war debt of the Revolution.

To draw up a definite plan for the survey of these "Public Lands" in the Northwest Territory was a difficult problem, as the methods of survey in the different States differed somewhat. Virginia had her regular plats known as "Tamahawk Surveys." Connecticut had a more uniform plan which she had adopted in her survey of the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, part of the territory to which she laid claim. And now as all these different States had ceded all this territory to the general government for the good of all, it became highly necessary that some general and definite method of survey be adopted.

The plan arranged by James Mansfield, Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory, was adopted by Congress in 1802. It is so simple and practical that it has received very few modifications by any of the land commissioners since. After the adoption of a definite method of survey, the government proceeded to have tracts of this territory surveyed off as the demands of the public required; the first tract surveyed being nearly all in the State of Ohio, the second in Indiana.

The United States Rectangular Survey may be briefly stated as follows:

First, a north and south line is run through the tract determined upon to be surveyed. This line begins at some prominent or easily distinguished point, and is designated as a "Principal Meridian." Then a line running east and west, at right angles with the first line, is run through the tract called the "Base Line."

The Principal Meridian of our State begins at a point forty-eight miles west of Lake Erie, on a line between Michigan and Ohio, and from there extends north to the City of Sault de Ste. Marie, forming a west boundary of Saginaw County. The Base line extends from Lake St. Clair to Lake Michigan, forming the south boundary of Eaton and Ingham Counties. These lines are run with a "Solar Compass," avoiding the errors of a magnetic needle.

Lines are then run north and south parallel to the Principal Meridian and six miles apart, which divide the territory into long north and south strips called Ranges, which are numbered in their order 1, 2, etc., East of the Meridian, also the same west of it. In Michigan there are 17 Ranges East and 47 West. Across these are run lines six miles apart, parallel to the Base Line, cutting the territory into long east and west strips called Towns, and these are numbered North and South from the Base Line. In Michigan there are 47 Towns north and 8 south.

By this "cross-lining" the territory is divided into squares, six miles on a side. Each of these squares is a Congressional Township. Such "Townships" sometimes, but often do not, correspond to the Civil Townships which are known by popular names. The only designation of Congressional Townships is their Range and Town numbers. The system is illustrated by the following diagram:

		Principal Meridian		Correction Line	
Town 4, North			Z		
Town 3, North					
Town 2, North				X	
Town 1, North					
		INITIAL POINT.			Base Line.
Town 1, South					
Town 2, South		Y			
Town 3, South					
	Range 3, W.	Range 2, W.	Range 1, W.	Range 1, E.	Range 2, E.
				Range 3, E.	

X is Township 2 North, Range 3 East.
Y is Township 2 South, Range 2 West.
Z is Township 4 North, Range 1 East.

In practice the surveyors did not run the Range and Town Lines their whole length, continuously. The magnetic needle points east of north in Michigan and its variations from north continually changes. Running a line through primeval forests is beset with difficulties. No measurements of such great length can be made exactly. Hence the surveyors began on the Base Line six miles east of the Initial Point, ran a Range Line six miles north as nearly as they could, and then ran a "random line" west to the Principal Meridian, to check their work. Then they ran back to their Range Line, marking section and quarter-section corners as they went, and so proceeded to lay out the next township north; and so on east and west of the Principal Meridian.

But as they ran north, on account of the fact that all lines running north continually approach each other and come together at the pole, every township was narrower at the north than at the south. To prevent this error growing, every fourth Town Line north and every fifth Town Line south of the Base Line is called a "Correction Line," and on these a fresh start is taken with distances full six miles east and west. "Auxiliary Meridians" were also established at every eighth Range Line.

After the tract is thus surveyed into townships six miles square, the townships are divided into thirty-six tracts, called "Sections," each containing one square mile, more or less.

The sections were run off very much as were the townships, using each township's east Range Line and south Town Line as bases. Commencing one mile west of the southeast corner of the township, the surveyor runs north a mile, then east a mile to the east Range Line and corrects back to the northwest corner of the section. He sets a quarter post (or a half mile post) on the west line of the section at forty chains north of the starting point, and sets the quarter post on the north line of each section, half way between the northwest and northeast section corners. The surveyor proceeds to run off the remaining sections on the east tier, up to the north line of the township, placing the last section corner where his north and south line intersects that north Town Line, whether this point is east or west of the section corner previously established in the township survey. The distance between the two corners, if any, is called the "jog," and is recorded.

In the more recent government surveys in the west, there is no "jog" left, the surveyor being required to close his lines at the section corners on the north and west lines of each township. The section surveyor establishes no quarter or half mile posts on the north line of any of the sections on the north and west sides of the township. Each tier of sections in the township is run off in this manner, except the last two, which are run off together.

On account of the errors previously mentioned no township will divide into thirty-six exact sections, and in the sectional survey new errors arise. These errors are all run into the north and west tiers of sections, which are called "Exterior" or "Fractional Sections," because they contain the excess or deficiency of land in the township, and this apparent excess or deficiency is always thrown into the last quarter mile lying next to the township lines on the north and west. The other sections are called "Interior" sections, and are intended to be full six hundred and forty acres each, but they nearly always exceed or fall short of this amount.

The government sub-divisions of the section (although they are not actually surveyed by the government surveyor (by which the lands are sold, are "quarter" sections, or one hundred and sixty acres; "half-quarter" sections, or eighty acres, and "quarter-quarter" sections, or forty acres. The section is divided into quarters by running a straight line north and south and one east and west between the quarter posts on the sides of the section. The quarter sections are "halved" by running a straight line north and south or east and west, (whichever way is wished to divide it), from points midway by measurement of opposite sides. The quarter sections are quartered by running lines north and south and east and west between points at the center of each side of the quarter section. Other smaller sub-divisions can be made on the same principles.

It will be seen from this that if a section is perfectly square and contains the exact number of acres, that this method would sub-divide it into tracts of equal areas, but it hardly ever occurs that a section is exactly square or contains the exact number of acres. Consequently, it almost always occurs that the sub-divisions will differ more or less in quantity. But the government has established this as the only method by which the sub-divisions shall be made, making the eight corners established on the exterior lines of each section "the corners," however incorrect they may be.

In order that no one purchasing lands from the government may suffer injustice in expecting to get the actual number of acres intended to be in each sub-division, the government sells all of its lands on the condition that each one of these sub-divisions contains so many acres, "be the same more or less," according to the government survey. And this rule follows the future transfer of the lands, where they are sold and described in "Government Descriptions," whether the words "more or less" are mentioned in the deed of conveyance or not. The method of description under this system is exact, and simple when once understood. The township is described, as previously stated, by the numbers of its town and range. The sections are numbered from one in the northeast corner to six in the northwest corner then the next row below that from left to right, and so on back and forth to thirty-six, in the southeast corner.

The sub-divisions of the section in the following diagram as it is divided into "Government Descriptions," are each described in brief on the diagram. The one marked X we will describe in full as a sample of all.

Section 36, Township 36 N., Range 11 East.

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 160 a		N $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 a X	
		S $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 a	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 a	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 a	W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 a	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 a	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 40 a		
		E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 80 a	

"The north half of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 36 north, range 11 east of the Principal Meridian."

The ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of each section lying on the north side of the township are described as the fractional ne $\frac{1}{4}$ or the fractional nw $\frac{1}{4}$, and the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of each section lying on the west side of the township are described as fractional nw $\frac{1}{4}$ or fractional sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of such sections.

If any of the fractional quarters on the north side of a township are divided into halves by an east and west line, the south half is made eighty rods wide and the north half takes the excess or deficiency and is described as the fractional n $\frac{1}{2}$. If they are divided by a line running north and south each half is described as either the e $\frac{1}{2}$ or the w $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fractional ne $\frac{1}{4}$ or nw $\frac{1}{4}$.

Of the fractional quarters on the west side of the township the descriptions would be the reverse, as they are divided by a north and south or an east and west line. When a section contains a lake or river which was meandered out in the original survey, the fractional pieces in each quarter section were numbered as lots, and sold by the government as lot No. — in — quarter, sec. —, tp. — N., R. — E.

Land may also be described by "Metes and Bounds," that is, the actual beginning of the lines and actual measurements being given. Thus: "A parcel or tract of land lying in the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 36 North, Range 8 East, commencing at a point ten chains east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 35, running thence east ten chains, thence north twenty chains, thence west ten chains, thence south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres."

A tract running the whole length of any side of a square or rectangular piece of land, as a quarter-section, half-quarter or quarter-quarter, can be definitely described as so many acres off of the E side, or W side, or N side, or S side, whichever side it may be. But if the tract does not run the whole length of a side, that style of description would be wrong.

There is one very common error in the description of land, and that is many notaries public, attorneys and justices of the peace, where there may be an eighty acre tract or any other government sub-divisions to be divided among different parties, who are unwilling to have each of their different interests surveyed before their deeds are made, naturally fix this in their minds, that if it is a forty acre tract it must be eighty rods square, or if it is eighty acres it is one hundred and sixty rods long and eighty rods wide, or if one hundred and sixty acres, that is one hundred and sixty rods square, which, in our government sub-divisions, hardly ever occur exactly, so in dividing the government sub-divisions, as if they were exact in measurement on each side, the different pieces will overlap each other as they are described, or leave a surplus not conveyed to any one of the parties. Real estate should be so conveyed that there could be no question as to its metes and bounds when it is surveyed.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.

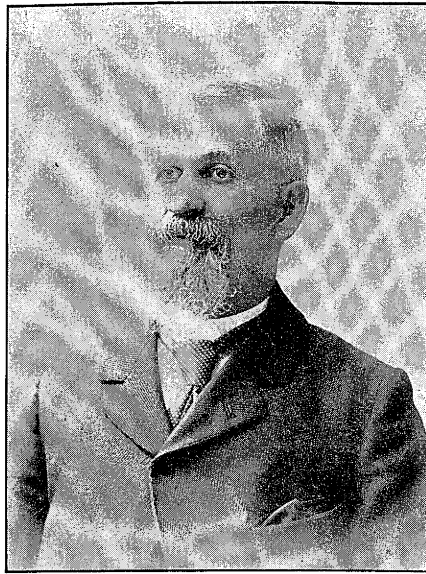
LINEAR.	
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feet = 1 Rod.	7.92 Inches = 1 Link.
80 Rods = $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile.	100 Links
160 Rods = $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.	66 Feet } = 1 Chain.
320 Rods = 1 Mile.	4 Rods }
80 Chains = 1 Mile.	

SQUARE.	
272 $\frac{1}{4}$ Square Feet = 1 Square Rod.	
160 Square Rods = 43,560 Square Feet = 1 Acre.	
640 Acres = 1 Square Mile = 1 Section.	

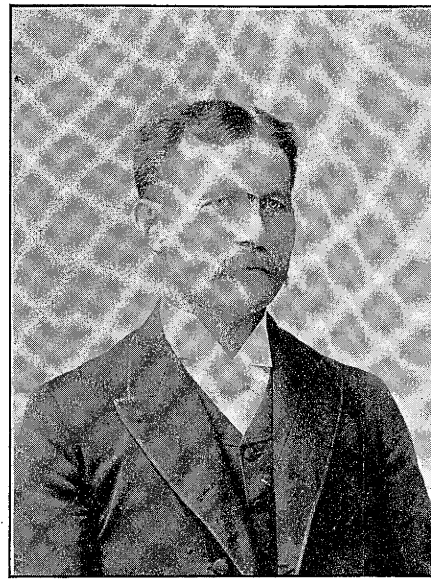
1 Square Acre is	12.65 Rods Square.
	208 Feet, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Square.
	3 Chains, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ Links Square.

HOME SECURITY LIFE ASSOCIATION, OF MICHIGAN.

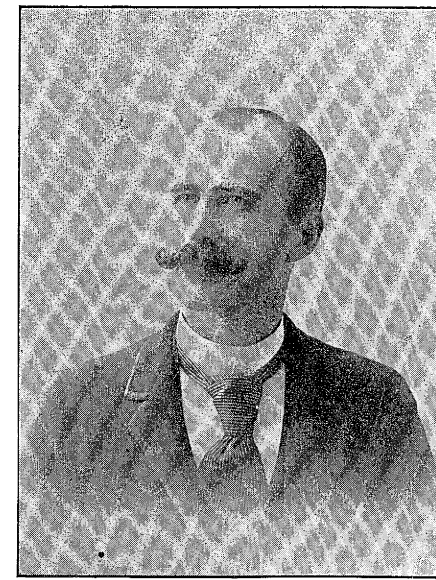
ORGANIZED 1892.



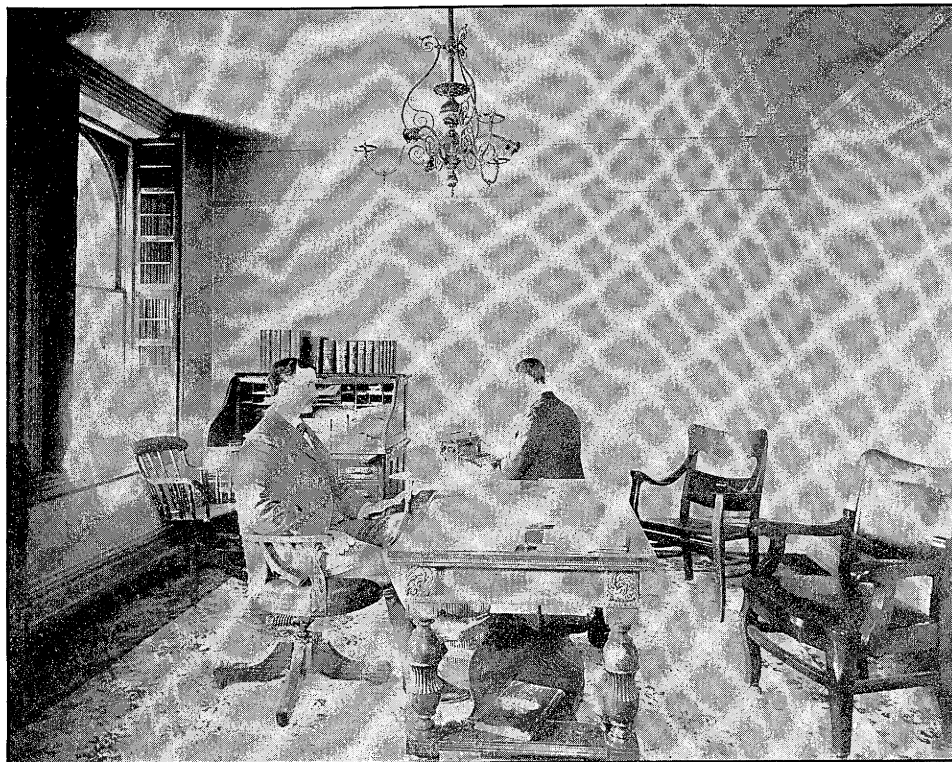
JOHN W. FOOT, Secretary.



O. M. BELFRY, President.



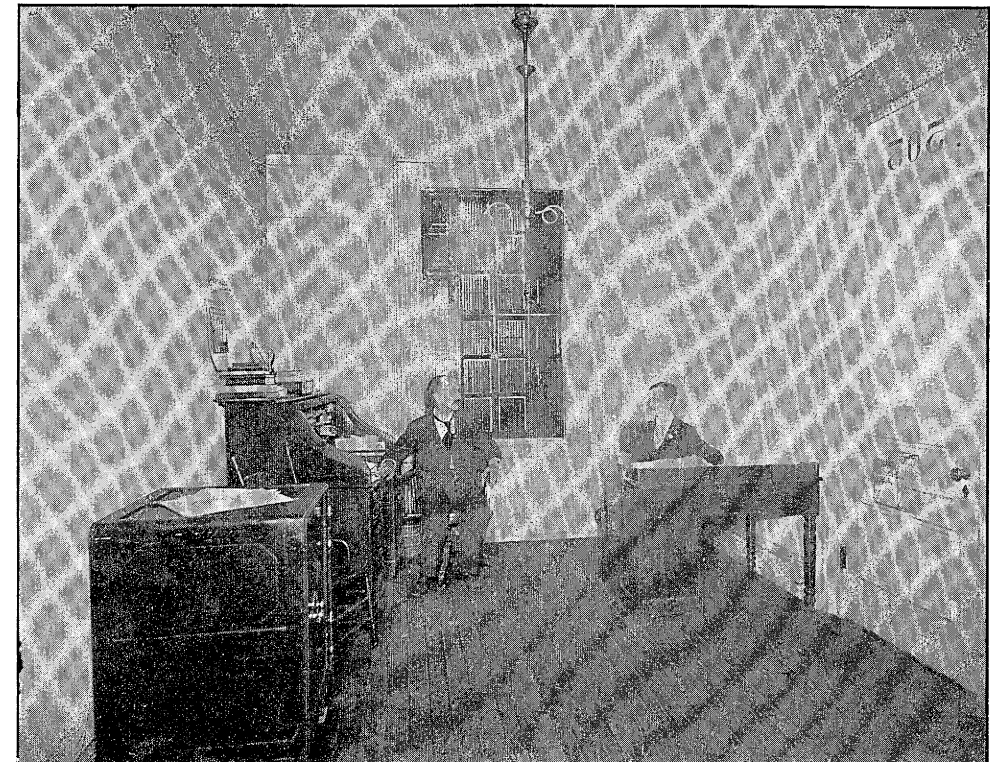
R. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.



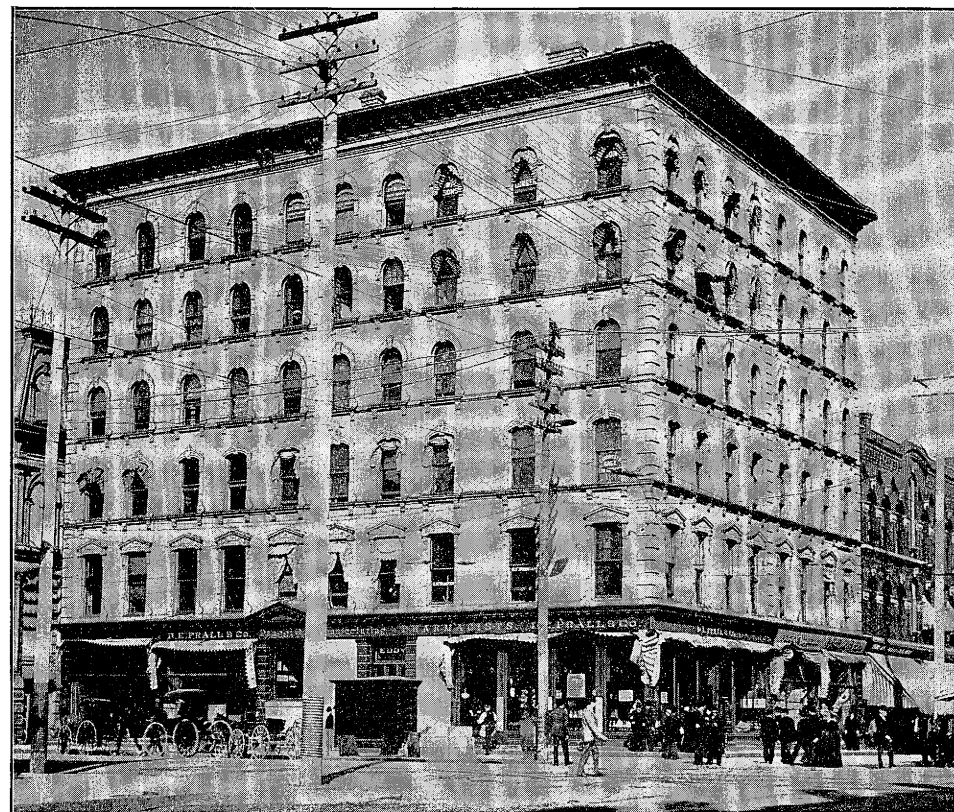
COL. A. T. BLISS, Trustee.



TREASURER'S OFFICE.



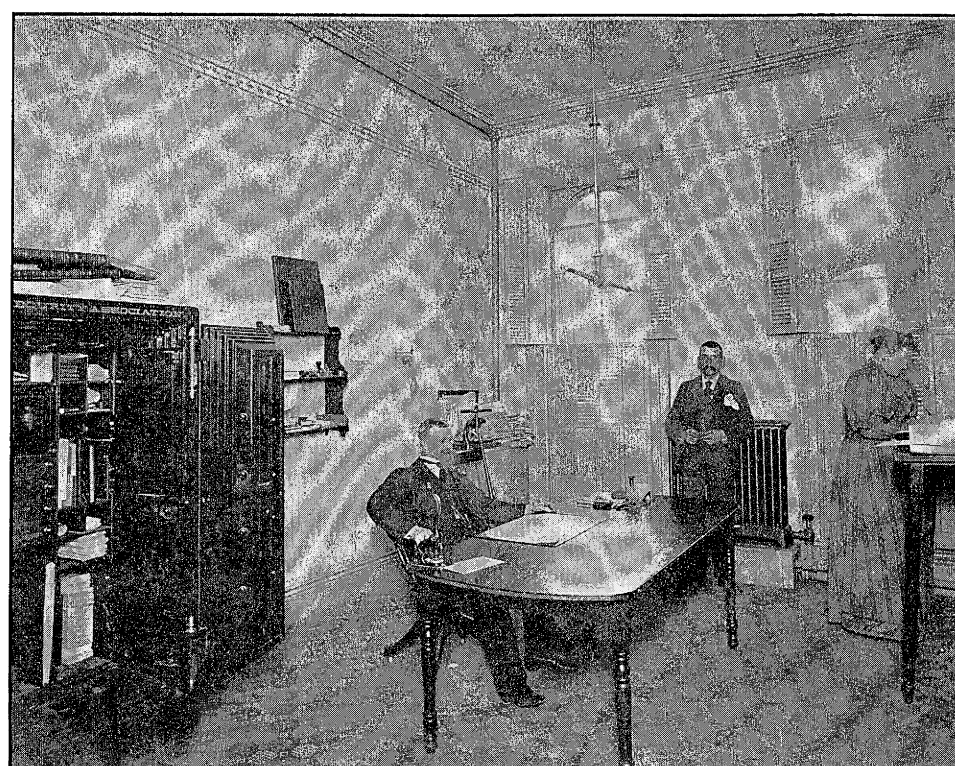
CHARLES R. WRIGHT,
Manager Agencies, Michigan.



HOME OFFICE, SAGINAW.



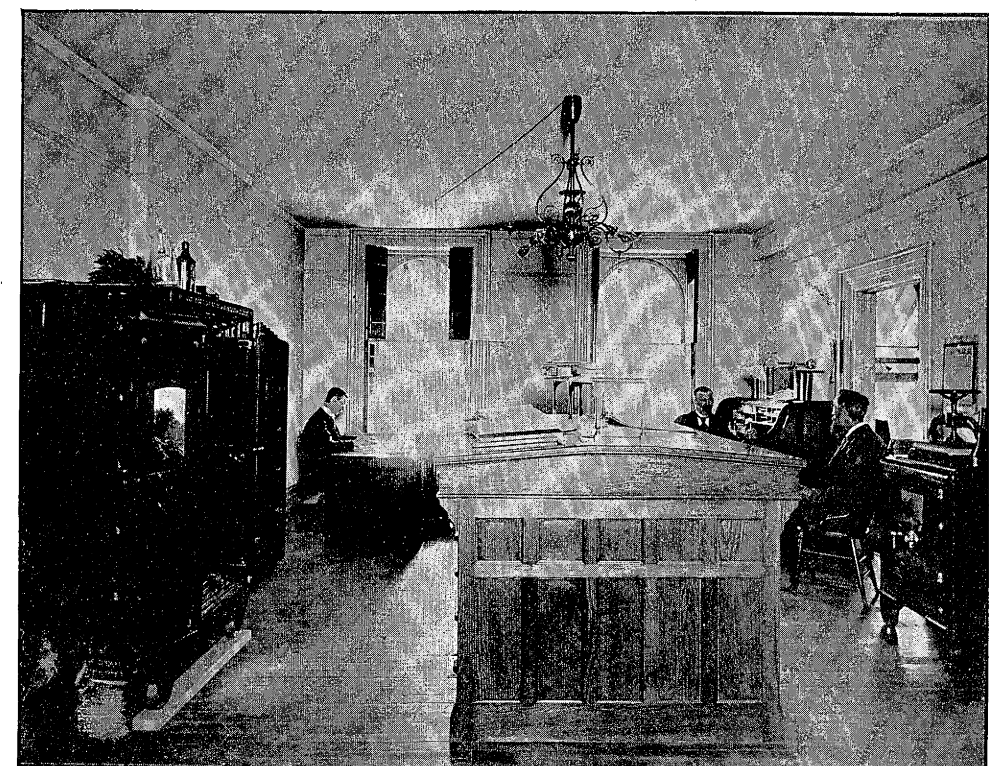
S. C. ROSENBERG,
Manager Agencies, Ohio.



GENERAL OFFICE.



L. T. DURAND, Trustee.



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2. A Mathematical Reserve.
3. A full line of policies: Whole Life, Term, Limited Life, and Accumulation.
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A NEW LINE COMPANY.

Assets, - - - \$ 60,000.00
Insurance in force, - - - 1,500,000.00

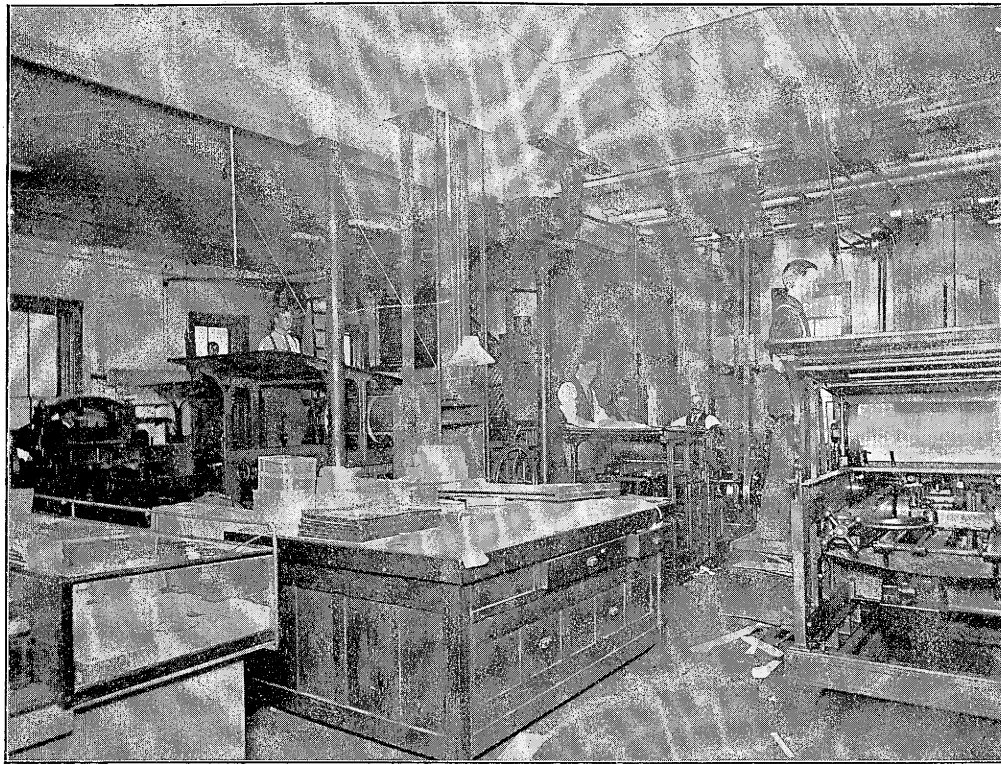
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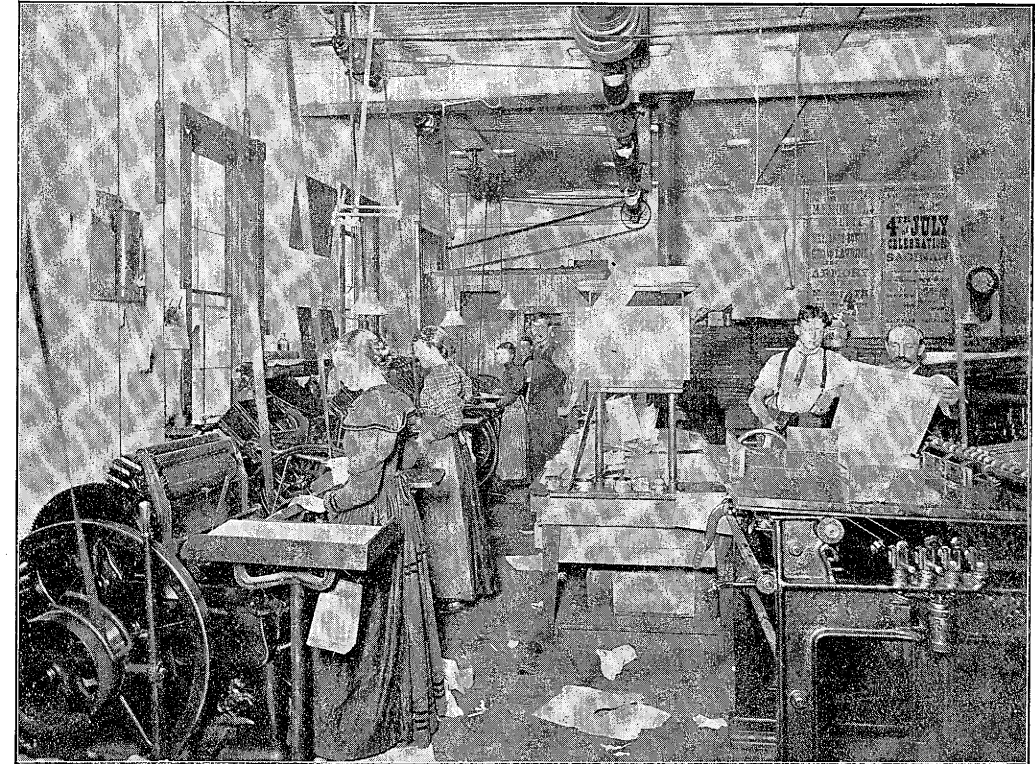
SEEMANN & PETERS,

Commercial Printers.

MERGENTHALER
LINOTYPE MACHINES } FOR BOOK WORK,



CYLINDER PRESSES.



PLATEN PRESSES.

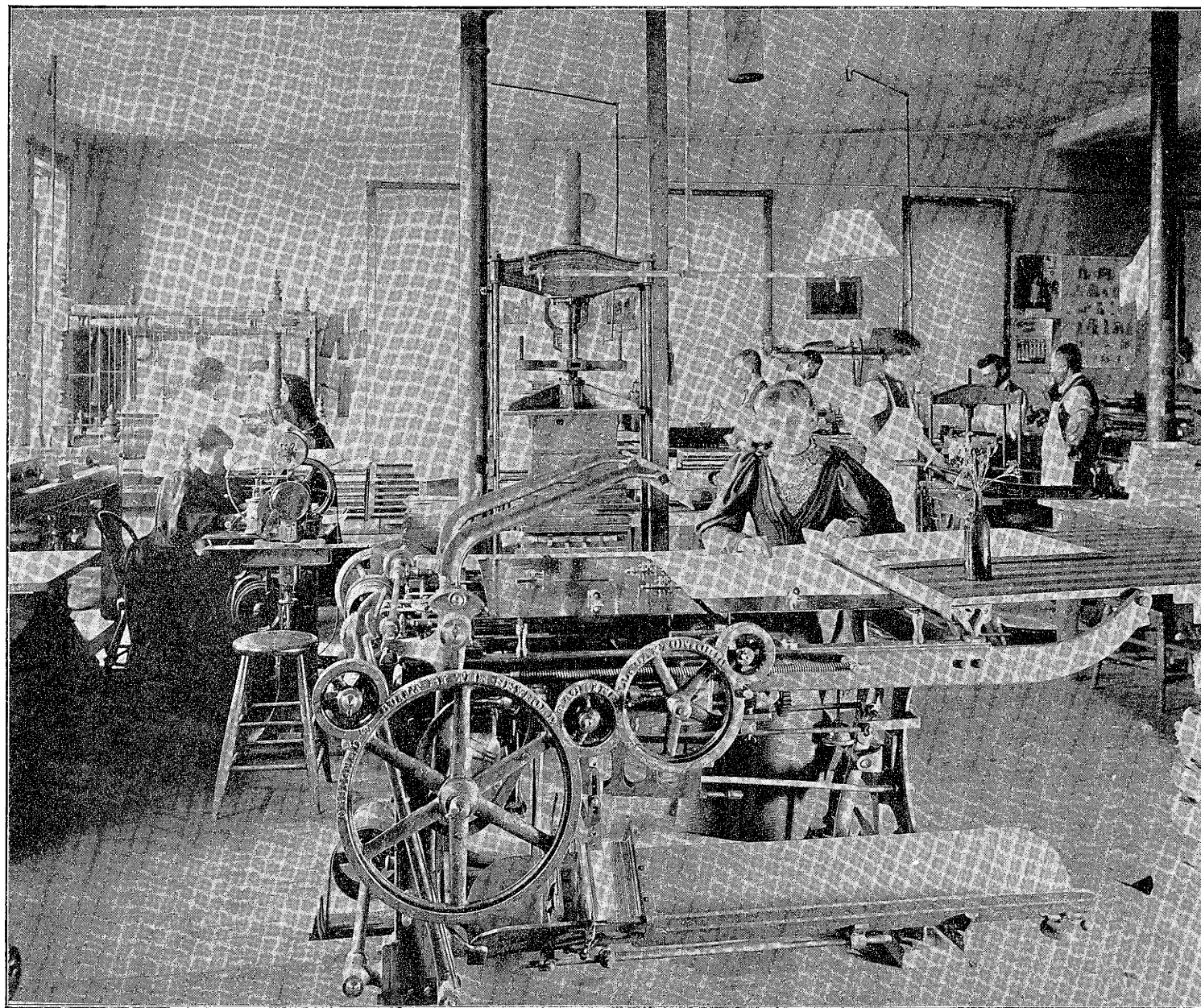
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PETERS &
HEIM,

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THE BINDERY.

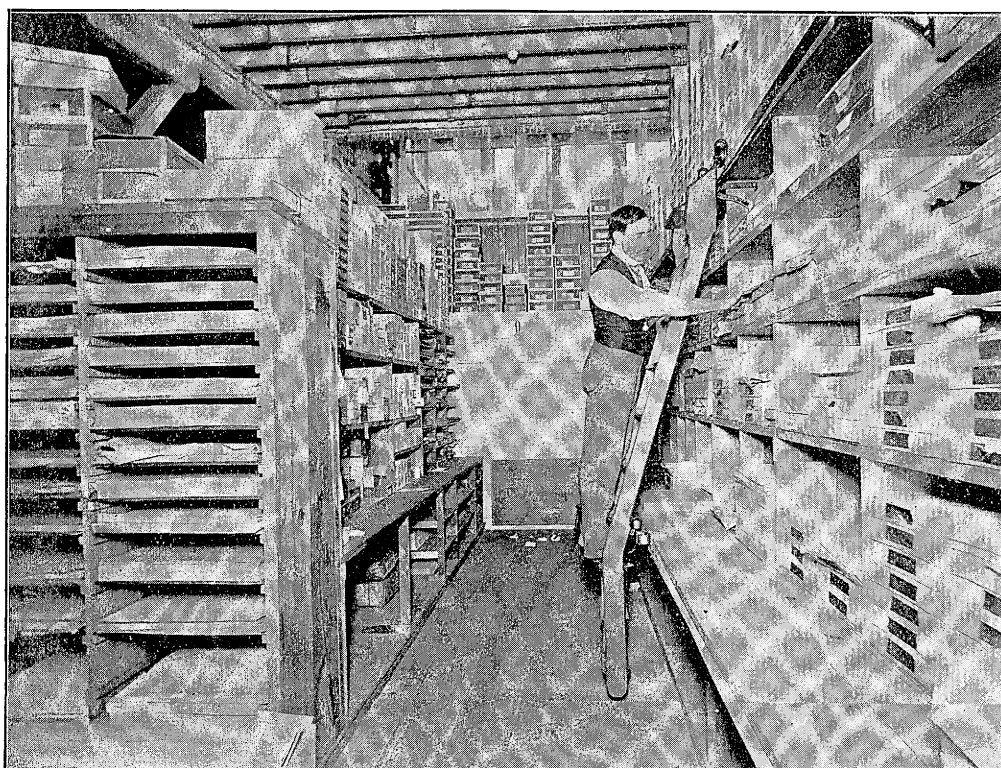
BLANK BOOKS

A Specialty.

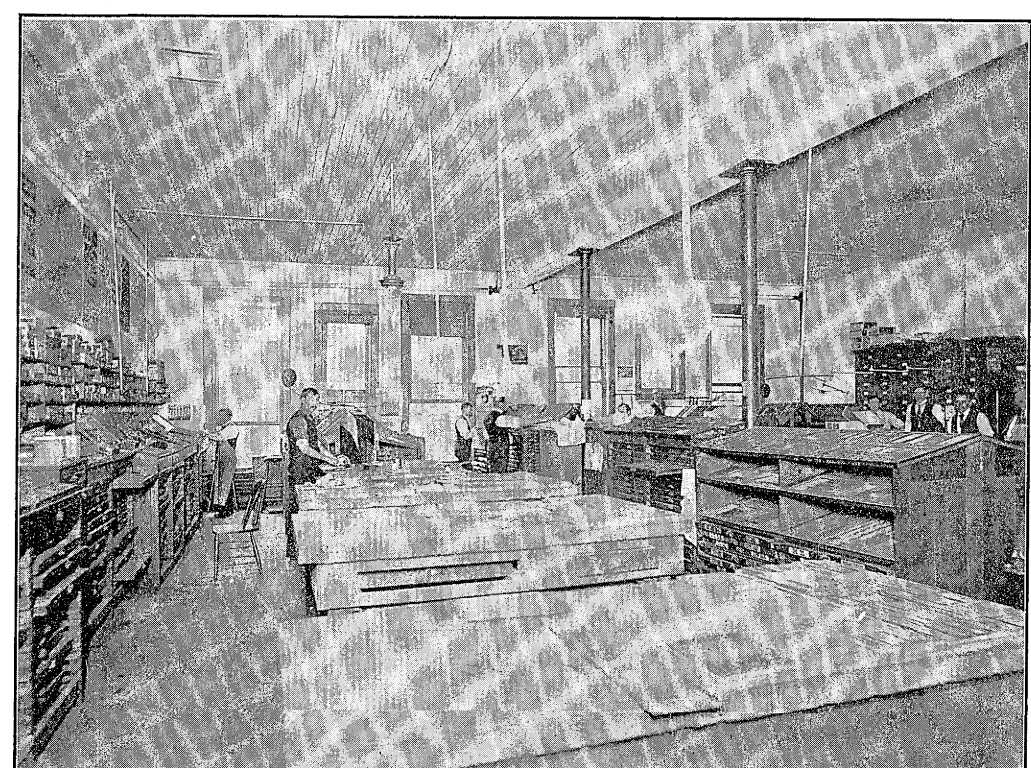


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BEST
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BINDERY

In Northeastern Michigan.



STOCK ROOM.



COMPOSING ROOM.

Estimates on Large Contracts Solicited.

SAGINAW, E. S., MICH.

OFFICIAL ELECTION REGISTER OF SAGINAW COUNTY

From 1835 to 1894.

PRESIDENTS.

1836	Harrison, <i>Whig</i>	00
	Van Buren, <i>Dem.</i>	65
1840	Harrison, <i>Whig</i>	89
	Van Buren, <i>Dem.</i>	100
1844	Clay, <i>Whig</i>	107
	Polk, <i>Dem.</i>	104
1848	Taylor, <i>Whig</i>	118
	Cass, <i>Dem.</i>	183
	Van Buren, <i>Free Soil</i>	47
	Scott, <i>Whig</i>	367
1852	Pierce, <i>Dem.</i>	694
	Hale, <i>Free Soil</i>	73
1856	Fremont, <i>Rep.</i>	1,042
	Buchanan, <i>Dem.</i>	1,232
1860	Lincoln, <i>Rep.</i>	1,479
	Douglas, <i>Dem.</i>	1,206
1864	Lincoln, <i>Rep.</i>	1,731
	McClellan, <i>Dem.</i>	1,900
1868	Grant, <i>Rep.</i>	3,360
	Seymour, <i>Dem.</i>	2,761
	Grant, <i>Rep.</i>	3,674
1872	Greeley, <i>Dem. and Labor</i>	2,653
	O'Connor, <i>Dem.</i>	139
	Black, <i>Prohib.</i>	10
	Hayes, <i>Rep.</i>	4,182
1876	Tilden, <i>Dem.</i>	4,850
	Cooper, <i>Greenback</i>	5
	Smith, <i>Prohib.</i>	0
	Garfield, <i>Rep.</i>	5,207
	Hancock, <i>Dem.</i>	5,304
1880	Weaver, <i>Greenback</i>	609
	Dow, <i>Prohib.</i>	12
	— <i>Labor</i>	0
	Blaine, <i>Rep.</i>	5,939
	Cleveland & Butler, <i>Fus.</i>	7,047
1884	Cleveland, <i>Dem.</i>	6,236
	Butler, <i>Greenb. and Anti-M.</i>	1,075
	St. John, <i>Prohib.</i>	205
	Butler,.....	100
	Harrison, <i>Rep.</i>	6,723
1888	Cleveland, <i>Dem.</i>	8,923
	Fisk, <i>Prohib.</i>	325
	Streeter, <i>Union-Labor</i>	54
	Harrison, <i>Rep.</i>	6,732
1892	Cleveland, <i>Dem.</i>	7,601
	Bidwell, <i>Prohib.</i>	254
	Weaver, <i>People's</i>	590
	Scattering.....	1

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

1835.	G. D. Williams, C. J.
1837.	George Morrell, C. J.
1837.	G. D. Williams, A. J.
1837.	P. G. Gardner, A. J.
1839.	C. W. Whipple, C. J.
1839.	G. D. Williams, A. J.
1839.	P. G. Gardner, A. J.
1841.	Charles W. Whipple, C. J.
1841.	G. D. Williams, A. J.
1841.	E. N. Davenport, A. J.
1845.	Charles W. Whipple, C. J.
1845.	G. D. Williams, A. J.
1845.	Andrew Ure, A. J.
1849.	Sanford M. Green, C. J.
1857.	Josiah Turner, “
1859.	Josiah Turner, “
1859.	W. J. F. Woodworth, “
1860.	W. J. F. Woodworth, “
1861.	James Birney, “
1864.	J. G. Sutherland, “
1865.	Josiah Turner, “
1866.	J. G. Sutherland, “
1869.	Charles R. Brown, “
1869.	J. G. Sutherland, “
1870.	William F. Mitchell, “
1871.	John Moore, “
1873.	Sanford M. Green, “
1874.	William S. Tennant, “
1878.	William S. Tennant, “
1878.	Henry Hart, “
1880.	DeWitt C. Gage, “
1881.	Chauncey H. Gage, “
1889.	John A. Edget, “
1893.	Robert B. McKnight, “
1894.	Eugen Wilber, “
1895.	William R. Kendrick, “

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

1835.	Albert Miller.
1844.	Charles S. Palmer.
1846.	Eleazer Jewett.
1860.	Luke Wellington.
1864.	Otto Roeser.
1884.	Lawson C. Holden.
1888.	Ferdinand Brucker.

CLERKS.

1835.	E. S. Williams.
1836.	William McDonald.
1837.	E. S. Williams.
1837.	S. G. Watson.
1838.	Sam K. Haring.
1839.	C. S. Palmer.
1840.	Joseph J. Malden.
1842.	Hiram L. Miller.
1844.	William L. P. Little.
1846.	Absalom F. Hayden.
1848.	Alpheus F. Williams.
1852.	August Gaylord.
1854.	Hiram F. Ferris.
1858.	William Moll.
1862.	George Schmidt.
1866.	Edward Bloedon.
1870.	Fred B. Sweet.
1876.	Byron G. Stark.
1880.	Fred B. Sweet.
1884.	Fred A. King.
1890.	Bart Griffin.
1892.	Chester W. Hopkins.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

1835.	E. S. Williams.
1838.	Hiram L. Miller.
1840.	Joseph S. Sharp.
1842.	Horace S. Beach.
1846.	Coe Garret.
1850.	Peter C. Andre.
1852.	Coe Garret.
1854.	John Parrish, Jr.
1856.	John Parrish, Jr.
1858.	George Schmidt.
1861.	George F. Veenfliet.
1862.	James N. Gotee.
1864.	James N. Gotee.
1866.	Alonzo L. Bingham.
1870.	Jerome K. Stevens.
1876.	Frank Lawrence.
1880.	Herman B. Zwerk.
1882.	Leander Simoneau.
1886.	Edward A. Kremer.
1890.	Charles L. Roeser.
1894.	George R. Strimbeck.

TREASURERS.

1838.	Harvey Williams.
1840.	Charles S. Palmer.
1843.	Hiram L. Miller.
1846.	Samuel Gordon.
1854.	Joshua Blackmore.
1862.	William J. Bartow.
1864.	Thomas L. Jackson.
1866.	G. A. Lyon.
1870.	George F. Veenfliet.
1876.	Jacob Schwartz.
1878.	J. C. Valentine.
1882.	James Perrin.
1886.	Alexander Ferguson.
1886.	Arthur Ross.
1890.	James Green.
1892.	George Housner.

SHERIFFS.

1835.	John Smith.
1837.	E. N. Davenport.
1840.	Henry Pratt.
1841.	James Kinney.
1844.	Samuel Gordon.
1846.	James H. Gotee.
1850.	I. Bookstaver.
1852.	James H. Gotee.
1854.	Charles W. Grant.
1858.	John W. Turner.
1860.	Henry Woodruff.
1862.	Jesse H. Quackenbush.
1866.	Henry Miller.
1870.	Austin L. Rankin.
1872.	Reuben W. Andrus.
1876.	James F. Adams.
1880.	Henry Miller.
1884.	Angus McIntyre.
1888.	John Prendergast.
1892.	John W. Messner.
1894.	Joseph W. Kerns.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1850.	Hiram S. Penoyer.
1852.	Richard B. Hall.
1854.	John Moore.
1858.	William L. Webber.
1860.	William H. Sweet.
1862.	Chauncey H. Gage.
1866.	Edwin H. Powers.
1870.	Dan P. Foote.
1872.	William Gillett.
1876.	George A. Flanders.
1878.	Lorenzo T. Durand.
1882.	Frank E. Emerick.
1886.	John M. Harris.
1888.	Frank E. Emerick.
1890.	William R. Kendrick.
1892.	E. A. Snow.
1894.	R. L. Crane.

Circuit Court Commissioners.

1852.	Charles D. Little.
1854.	William L. Webber.
1856.	Jabez G. Sutherland.
1858.	Augustus S. Gaylord.
1862.	William J. Loveland.
1864.	John J. Wheeler.
1866.	William A. Lewis.
1870.	Thomas M. James.
1876.	James B. Peter.
	DeForest Paine.
1878.	Frederick Anneke.
	John E. Nolan.
1880.	Herman Pistorius.
	John E. Nolan.
1882.	E. L. Beach.
	Herman Pistorius.
1884.	E. L. Beach.
	Chauncey McCarthy.
1886.	Clarence L. Davis.
	Chauncey McCarthy.
1888.	J. E. Morse.
	E. A. Snow.
1892.	Samuel Treby.
	August Bauer.
1894.	Arthur D. Bate.
	T. P. Zanders.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

1838.	James McCormick.
1839.	E. Jewett.
1840.	A. F. Williams.
1841.	E. Jewett.
1842.	Martin L. Miller.
1844.	James J. McCormick.
1850.	A. Butts.
1858.	Lewis Loeffler.
1860.	I. W. LaMunyon.
1862.	Lewis Loeffler.
1866.	D. A. Pettibone.
1868.	I. H. Leavenworth.
1876.	Harrison Carey.
1880.	Solomon C. Goodale.
1882.	Harrison Carey.
1886.	R. W. Roberts.
1890.	Charles Holmes.
1894.	O. C. Goodale.

CORONERS.

1835.	E. Jewett.
1838.	Phineas Spaulding.
	George Davis.
1840.	Albert Butts.
	Hugh McCullough.
1842.	Thomas Smith.
	Hugh McCullough.
1844.	E. N. Davenport.
	E. Davis.
1846.	Thomas Rogers.
	Joshua Blackmore.
1848.	Peter Lane.
	Thomas Rogers.
1850.	Peter Lane.
	James H. Gotee.
1852.	George E. Smith.
	Charles W. Grant.
1854.	Julius B. Hart.
	George G. Hess.
1856.	James H. Gotee.
	Julius B. Hart.
1858.	James H. Gotee.
	Reuben Fairchild.
1860.	Robert Clark.
	Charles T. Disbrow.
1862.	A. G. Bissell.
	John White.
1864.	John White.
	John Erd.
1866.	N. Osborn.
	L. W. Bliss.
1868.	N. Osborn.
	Theodore Krauss.
1870.	Henry Miller.
	Daniel Forrest.
1872.	William P. Burdick.
	Daniel Forrest.
1874.	Andrew McInnes.
	William P. Burdick.
1876.	Charles T. Martin.
	Dougald McIntyre.
1878.	B. B. Ross.
	Charles E. Brenner.
1880.	Newton D. Lee.
	John Scanlon.
1882.	John M. Campbell.
	Newton D. Lee.
1886.	Charles W. Alden.
	Newton D. Lee.
1890.	John M. Campbell.
	Newton D. Lee.
1892.	John M. Campbell.
	Emil A. Herrig.
1894.	B. H. Beckwith.
	C. E. Bradt.



CITY GROUP.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1. E. D. Cowles, Editor Courier-Herald. | 9. Dan W. Smith Photographer. | 20. F. R. Ganschow, Job Printer. | 29. Albert Connery. |
| 2. Fred Reitter, Publisher Saginaw Post. | 10. C. E. Kerr, Photographer. | 21. J. F. Barrows, President Barrows Music Co. | 30. Mrs. J. A. Connery. |
| 3. Aug. C. Lankenau, Editor Saginaw Post. | 11. C. A. Beckman, Photographer. | 22. Geo. W. Bostwick, Secretary Barrows Music Co. | 31. J. A. Connery, retired. |
| 4. Christian Reitter, Publisher Saginaw Post. | 12. O. M. Pausch, Photographer and Engraver. | 23. Enos L. Gregory, Treasurer Barrows Music Co. | 32. Mrs. Charles D. Ellis. |
| 5. D. Z. Curtis, Editor Evening Leader. | 13. A. E. Munger, Architect. | 24. M. G. Gardner, Stave Dealer. | 33. Albert L. Moeller, Grocer. |
| 6. D. Hardin, President Commercial National Bank. | 14. Prof. W. W. Warner, Principal Hoyt School. | 25. Jos. W. Fordney, President Saginaw Basket Co. | 34. Henry J. Friedlein, deceased. |
| 7. Hon. Ralph A. Loveland, Pres. Saginaw Lumber & Salt Co. | 15. D. L. C. Eaton, Real Estate Dealer. | 26. J. W. Richardson, Harness Dealer. | 35. Theodora E. J. Friedlein. |
| 8. Aaron K. Penny, retired, settled in County May 5, 1848. | 16. Peter N. Stover, Stationary Engineer. | 27. W. Q. Atwood, Real Estate. | 36. Fred J. Wallin, Baker. |
| | 17. Herman Goeschel, Insurance. | 28. J. H. Gray, Mail Carrier. | 37. Frank Starkweather, Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer. |
| | 18. Julius Schulz, Contractor and Builder. | | 38. A. Baumgarten, Shoe Merchant. |
| | 19. Mrs. Julius Schulz. | | |



CITY GROUP.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Castle A. Sutherland, Farmer. | 10. Wm. Rebec, Grocer. | 20. W. B. Hawkins, Insurance Agent. | 29. John McAvoy, Dealer in Pine, Hard- |
| 2. John B. Meienberg, Prop'r Sample | 11. Emil Vogt, Butcher. | 21. Walter B. Bliss, of Commercial Ex- | wood and Cedar Lands |
| Rooms. | 12. Wm. Knippel, Grocer. | change. | 30. M. Becker, Cooper |
| 3. Wm. Carr, Liveryman. | 13. P. C. Andre, Real Estate Dealer. | 22. Israel Rich, of Rich Bros. | 31. H. G. Krogmann, Dealer in Guns, |
| 4. J. L. Weigl, Tailor. | 14. A. Hobson, Proprietor of Marble and | 23. Adolph Rich, of Rich Bros. | Ammunition and Tinware. |
| 5. Edwin Kersten, Insurance and Build- | Granite Works. | 24. W. H. Kremer, Proprietor Sample | 32. A. W. Achard, of Saginaw Hardware |
| ing and Loan Agent. | 15. Frank B. Godard, Proprietor Sample | Rooms. | Co. |
| 6. O. J. Demers, Clothier. | Rooms. | 25. Peter Stine, of Peter Stine & Son. | 33. W. F. Weber, of National Brewing Co. |
| 7. J. P. Beyerlein, Tailor. | 16. Chas. K. Eddy, Lumberman. | 26. Laverne Stine, of Peter Stine & Son. | 34. John H. Qualmann, Contractor and |
| 8. Jacob Stingel, of Stingel Bros., Pork | 17. Julius W. Ippel, Dry Goods Merchant. | 27. C. A. Andrus, Dealer in Marble, | Builder. |
| Packers. | 18. Henry C. Miller, Real Estate Dealer. | Granite, Building and Cut Stone. | 35. August Chamier, Proprietor Sample |
| 9. H. Coleman, Liveryman and Under- | 19. E. T. Judd, Pres't of First National | 28. Albert L. Kurtz, Grocer. | Rooms. |
| taker. | Bank, E. S. | | 36. Fred. Remer, Prop'r Sample Rooms. |



JONESFIELD TOWNSHIP.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Geo. B. Eaton. | 5. Chas. V. Johnson. |
| 2. Frank Orr. | 6. Hon. Jos. H. Whitney. |
| 3. Geo. F. Brown. | 7. W. O. Mason. |
| 4. Enoch Massecar. | |

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8. H. McGrath. | 11. T. M. Champlin. |
| 9. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parker. | 12. T. W. Newrick, deceased. |
| 10. Wm. Pahl. | 13. Frederick Wardin. |

THOMAS TOWNSHIP.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 14. John Wiltse, Sr. | 17. Daniel Wiltse. |
| 15. Christian Zauel and Family. | 18. W. A. Williams. |
| 16. Andrew Bryant. | |

KOCHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 19. J. M. Davis, J. P. | 28. Mrs. Wm. Bueker, Jr. |
| 20. Mrs. J. M. Davis. | 29. Mr. and Mrs. Carsten Gosen. |
| 21. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kranzlein. | 30. Henry Telge. |
| 22. Wm. Brownrigg. | 31. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Bremer. |
| 23. Mr. and Mrs. A. Krapohl. | 32. August Hoffmann, deceased. |
| 24. Adam Marti, deceased. | 33. Geo. Griffore, deceased, and Wife. |
| 25. August Knoellinger and Family. | 34. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Brendel. |
| 26. Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich Freyer. | 35. Albert E. Ludlum, deceased. |
| 27. Wm. Bueker, Jr. | 36. Jacob Marti. |



BRIDGEPORT TOWNSHIP.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. E. L. Crosby. | 10. Mrs. Ferdinand Schreiner, | 19. Mr. and Mrs. C. Spengler. | 28. Henry Woodruff. |
| 2. Kilian Grohmann. | 11. Ferdinand Schreiner. | 20. Fred. Leidlein. | 29. H. B. Green. |
| 3. Albert Bates. | 12. Hon. Chauncey W. Wisner, deceased. | 21. Claus Dankers. | 30. Mrs. H. B. Green. |
| 4. Mrs. Albert Bates. | 13. Valentine Katzenberger. | 22. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shomaker. | 31. Mrs. J. E. Colman. |
| 5. Wm. L. Schultz. | 14. Darwin A. Pettibone, deceased. | 23. Dorothea Schulz, deceased. | 32. J. E. Colman. |
| 6. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Popp. | 15. Mrs. D. A. Pettibone. | 24. Henry Schulz, deceased. | 33. Mrs. A. Housner. |
| 7. Anthony Grohmann. | 16. Hon. H. M. Youmans. | 25. Chas. Kolhagen. | 34. John Raaymakers, deceased. |
| 8. Mrs. Anthony Grohmann. | 17. Mr. and Mrs. John Elwardt. | 26. Mrs. Chas. Kolhagen. | 35. John Huber. |
| 9. Mrs. Andrew Stacey. | 18. Mr. and Mrs. John Burgoyne. | 27. Daniel Ellis, deceased. | |



SWAN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

1. H. B. Allen.
2. Chas. B. Teft.
3. Mrs. Chas. B. Teft.
4. Delos A. Wetmore, deceased.
5. J. E. Wells.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

6. Miss Minnie Loder, deceased.
7. Geo. A. Fick.
8. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Douville.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Compo.
10. Mrs. Ashley West and Children.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

11. August Merz.
12. John Lackner.

BRANT TOWNSHIP.

13. E. P. Whaley.
14. Mrs. P. P. Miner.
15. Mr. P. P. Miner.
16. Ira Smith.
17. Geo. A. Whaley.
18. O. E. Gibson.

CHAPIN TOWNSHIP.

19. Wm. D. Hartwick.
20. Mrs. Wm. D. Hartwick.
21. Wm. Murlin.
22. A. M. Brown.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

23. S. L. Henderson.
24. H. Hilborn.
25. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller.
26. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Perry.
27. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bennett.

ST. CHARLES TOWNSHIP.

28. N. M. Bentley.
29. W. W. Berridge.
30. J. T. Symes.

ALBEE TOWNSHIP.

31. E. E. Adams.
32. Christian Ziegler.
33. Chas. Techentine.

MAPLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

34. Rudolph Studer.
35. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schneider.



BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Chas. Roenicke. | 7. C. S. Hubbard. | 13. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Simmet. | 19. Angus McDonell. |
| 2. Herman Weidenmiller. | 8. Mrs. C. S. Hubbard. | 14. A. R. Dodge. | 20. Mrs. Angus McDonell. |
| 3. Mrs. Herman Weidenmiller. | 9. Aug. Krabbe. | 15. Peter Webber. | 21. Jacob Volz. |
| 4. John Anklam. | 10. Fred. J. Schroeder. | 16. John S. Ehrlinger. | 22. Jacob Dietrich. |
| 5. John Countegan. | 11. Aug. Boensch. | 17. Michael Schrems. | 23. Henry Bader. |
| 6. D. A. McDonald. | 12. Mrs. Caroline Boensch. | 18. Theodore Bamberg. | 24. Leonard Baumgaertner. |

BLUMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 25. Mrs. Geo. F. Veenfiet. | 27. Wenzel Heindl. | 31. Julius Schaberg. | 35. Geo. Schoenknecht. |
| 26. Geo. F. Veenfiet, deceased. Settled in Blumfield Twp. in March, 1849, died at same place in April, 1896. | 28. Mrs. Wenzel Heindl. | 32. August Janson. | 36. Mrs. Geo. Schoenknecht. |
| | 29. Christian Nelson. | 33. Michael A. Krupp. | 37. C. Roth. |
| | 30. Martin Grandjean and Family. | 34. Julius Krieger. | |



CARROLLTON TOWNSHIP.

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| 1. John M. Bied. | 4. Adam Fisher, Acting Justice of the Peace. |
| 2. Caspar W. Ulrich. | 5. Byron B. Corbin. |
| 3. Mrs. Martin Stoker. | |

ZILWAUKEE TOWNSHIP.

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| 6. A. McTaggart. | 8. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Otto. |
| 7. Fred. Westendorf. | 9. Mr. and Mrs. L. Bower. |

TITTABAWASSEE TOWNSHIP.

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| 10. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vasold. | 12. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pluss. |
| 11. Harry Van Deusan. | 13. John B. Olmstead. |

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| 14. W. A. Crane. |
| 15. Mrs. W. A. Crane. |
| 16. Geo. Whitman, deceased. |

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| 17. Mrs. Geo. Whitman. |
| 18. R. C. Clark, deceased. |

SAGINAW TOWNSHIP.

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| 19. M. F. Messenger. | 27. D. G. Sutherland. |
| 20. Mrs. M. F. Messenger, deceased. | 28. Charles Shepard. |
| 21. Cornelius Devers. | 29. Martin Mannion. |
| 22. Mrs. Cornelius Devers. | 30. J. J. McLean. |
| 23. Wm. G. Brunner. | 32. Francis McMann. |
| 24. Charles Trier. | 33. Eberhard Trier. |
| 25. H. W. Savage. | 34. J. W. Weiss. |
| 26. F. T. McKenna. | |



BIRCH RUN TOWNSHIP.

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| 1. E. A. Hunter. | 10. Mary Colville. |
| 2. Mrs. E. A. Hunter. | 11. Geo. Sargent. |
| 3. A. Brownlie. | 12. Christian Matzke. |
| 4. Mrs. A. Brownlie. | 13. Erastus Hammond, deceased. |
| 5. R. M. Johnson. | 14. Truman Curtis. |
| 6. Mrs. R. M. Johnson. | 15. Mrs. Truman Curtis. |
| 7. Carl Laesch. | 16. Mary E. Hammond. |
| 8. Mrs. Carl Laesch. | 17. Miles Hadsall and Family. |
| 9. Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis. | |

FRANKENMUTH TOWNSHIP.

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| 18. John G. Breiter. | 20. John G. Rummel, J. P. |
| 19. G. J. Hubinger. | |

TAYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

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| 21. H. P. Blackmar. | 26. Jas. W. Morse, J. P. |
| 22. Mrs. Benj. Hunter. | 27. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kufahl. |
| 23. Washburn Horning. | 28. Mr. and Mrs. John Leach. |
| 24. Mrs. Washburn Horning. | 29. Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Becker. |
| 25. L. A. Wynes. | 30. L. S. Schoolcraft, Wife and Grand-daughter. |

CHESANING TOWNSHIP.

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| 32. B. G. Coryell. | 34. L. L. Homer. |
| 33. R. H. Nason. | 35. Elias York. |

